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REDS CLOSE IN ON TAEJON FROM 3 DIRECTIONS

Operations of British warships

Tokyo, July 18.
The Press Information Office
of General Douglas Mac-
Arthur's Headquarters re-
leased the following summary
of the operations of British
warships off Korea since July 3.

"British warships, on patrol
duty with U.S. warships off
the coast of Korea, have partici-
pated in four attacks against the
North Korean Communists, and
have been under attack four times
since July 3.

The first action, on July 3,
was the sinking of a North Korean
frigate by two North Korean
fighters off the East coast. The
warship suffered minor damage
to the hull, but no casualties.

Fired on bridge
"On July 4, a British frigate
and a U.S. cruiser, fired on a
railway bridge north of Su-
chik. The results are unde-
termined.

A British light cruiser bom-
barded tanks, bridges and ship-
ping in the Chumunjin area on
July 7 with undetermined re-
sults. The warship received coun-
ter-battery fire from the shore,
but suffered no damage. The
same cruiser, in company with a
U.S. destroyer, bombarded an
East coast cliff road near the
latitude of 37 degrees on July 8.
Both warships drew fire from a
shore battery of three guns. The
cruiser was hit by one shell, but
suffered no material damage. The
road was breached and rendered
impassable in one spot, and prob-
ably breached in two other
places.

"On July 12, a British des-
troyer engaged a shore battery
of four guns on the North side
of Paengyang island, on the
West coast of Korea, and sil-
enced three of its guns. The
destroyer suffered no damage.

"A British frigate picked up
seven members of a bomber crew
in the Japan Sea on July 16."
United Press.

Strong Soviet letter to MacArthur

Tokyo, July 17.
Colonel S. Polyashenko, ac-
cording to a member of the
Allied Council for Japan, to-
day sent General MacArthur a
strongly worded letter in a
further addition to correspon-
dence which passed between
SCAP and the Russians in re-
cent months.

Colonel Polyashenko said that
General MacArthur's activities in
Japan showed he stood "far from
democraticism and even far from
elementary comprehension of
tasks of democratization of
Japan."

SCAP's policy was confined to
"trampling down the rights"
of the Japanese people, said Pol-
yashenko.

He renewed the request that
General MacArthur should ensure
the freedom of activities of all
democratic parties in Japan, in-
cluding Communists and "discon-
tinuance of reprisals against trade
union leaders and other Japanese
democratic public men."

General MacArthur's earlier
rejection of this request showed
that he did not understand the
Potsdam declaration and other
joint decisions of the powers con-
cerning the democratization of
Japan, added Polyashenko.
Reuter.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (8 p.m. HKST) a tropical
storm is centred about 350 miles E
of Taiwan and is moving NW at nine knots.
A ridge of high pressure extends
westward from the Pacific anti-cyclone
across Japan, and pressure is low over
S. China and the Gulf of Tonkin.
Today's Forecast—Light to moderate
S.E. or E.W. winds, partly cloudy, with
isolated showers.
Yesterday's Weather:
Maximum: 82.3 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 80.0 deg. Fah.
Rainfall: 0.0 mm.
Sunshine: 8.5 hours.
Barometer: 1010.0 mm. (at sea level)
Jan. 1—1067.7 mm. (at sea level)
at an average of 1107.8 mm. at
41.00 in.

Main U.S. force withdraws from transport centre

REDS ROUTED ON EAST COAST

Tokyo, July 17.
The main American force defending Taejon abandoned the big
transport centre tonight with Communist troops closing in from
three directions. This was telephoned through by United Press
correspondent Gene Symonds after he left the city at dusk.

He said the only persons in the practically deserted city were some South
Korean soldiers, whose vehicle had stopped, one or two civilians and
about a dozen G.I's.

One of the remaining Americans was Sergeant Jimmy Lipps, 33, of Day-
ton, Ohio, whose job it was to get the wounded out of Taejon.

He said: "We will be here
as long as there are wounded
to be taken out and as long
as they will let us stay," he
said.

With him was Corporal S. Pal-
vachio, 25, of Cleveland, Ohio,
who used to work in a medical
collecting company. Other sol-
diers in the lonely station were
guards who ride trains.

The same correspondent earlier,
at 11:05 p.m. GMT (8 p.m. HK
time) reported the strategic high-
way and rail junction was still
in American hands but that an
ominous silence had settled over it.

The North Korean troops were
reported to be storming the de-
fences of Taejon from three
directions. They threatened to
trap the United States rear guard
which was waging the stoutest
holding fight of the Korean war.

Symonds reported: "I toured
the empty streets of the city with
three other correspondents. We
departed at 9:05 p.m. just as dusk
was settling. We heard no gun-
fire from the American defence
positions around the city."

Reds driving hard on city

Symonds' report, telephoned
from the field, was interpreted
at that time. He reported
earlier that the Communists
appeared to be just outside the
city on the North and West and
were driving hard toward it
from the East.

There was some doubt whether
the rest of the American de-
fenders could get out before the
swiftly closing Communist pliers
trapped them. Battered but
furiously fighting, the G.I's had

Fanatical North Korean assault on Kum River line described

With the Americans on the Taejon Front, July 17.
A young lieutenant scraped the accumulation of sweat and dust off his
forehead and said: "We must have killed thousands of them. You
just could not miss."

He was Lieutenant A. Dlanda
of Marquette, Michigan, who
commanded front line position
along the Kum River during
Sunday's savage battle in which
thousands of screaming North
Koreans threw themselves against
the Americans.

The hawk-nosed youngster told
how the Reds slammed artillery
and flat trajectory fire into the
Americans dug in along the
South side of the 100 yards wide
shallow river. He said: "We
were dug in on the dyke when
they opened up about 4:30 a.m.
Sunday. The fire did not hurt
us much but we had to keep our
heads down."

"The first attack came right
behind the barrage. This first
group of North Koreans carried
only knives and hand grenades.
They swam the river, scrambled
up the banks and came right into
our foxholes where we were
ducking for cover. As fast as
they cleared out one foxhole they
would move into another in a
sort of leapfrog fashion."

He said the Reds cleared an
area about 800 yards on either
side of the vital bridge across the
Kum River which the Yanks had
blown up earlier.

"Then came the main attack.
They poured out at the weapons
on the other side of the river,
in groups of about 70 yelling
on the 100 yards wide shallow
river, in groups of about 70 yelling

"banzal, banzal, banzal" and
every fifth man carried an
automatic weapon. They tried
to come through the hole they
had made in our front line de-
fences but we were ready for
them.

"We had the area zeroed in
with heavy mortars and artillery
and blew them to bits in point
blank range. From six o'clock
until eight a.m. they kept coming
out of those woods and we kept
blasting away at them. They
would hold their fire until they
were atop of us and then give us
the works."

"They pushed through our
forward positions but we
caught them with machine gun
fire from our second line of de-
fence along some hills about
600 yards to the rear. One
machine gunner must have
killed 250 of them in 15 min-
utes. The Reds piled up like
cordwood in front of our guns."

"Not only did the Americans
halt the drive but they started a
tank-supported counter attack
and drove the Reds back across
the river."

"By 10 o'clock we had them in
full retreat. They broke and ran
driving over their shoulders as they
went. None of them offered to
surrender and we just poured
everything we had into them,
said Lieutenant Dlanda.

Sabotage theory in Gosport explosion

Portsmouth, July 17.
The Admiralty said today
the explosion of eight naval
ammunition barges in Gosport
on Friday night might have
been caused by sabotage.
An announcement issued
by Sir Algernon Willis,
Commander-in-Chief at
Portsmouth, said the possi-
bility that sabotage might
have started the initial fire in
an ammunition lighter at
Bedham cannot be ruled
out.

The Naval authorities said
earlier they did not believe
sabotage was involved. But
today's statement said
"further evidence indicates
that sabotage should be con-
sidered as a possibility."
United Press.

CABINET DISCUSSES KOREA

London, July 17.
The British Cabinet met to-
day to discuss the United Na-
tions Secretary General, Mr.
Trygve Lie's call for more
ground troops to bolster the
South Korean battle line.

The Australian Premier, Mr.
Robert Gordon Menzies, who
has already sent fighter planes to
supplement the American air
force in Korea, met with the
British Cabinet for the first time
since he arrived here last week
for top level economy talks.

Britain's Chiefs of Staff also
attended the meeting. The fact
that the service chiefs normally
attend only meetings of the
Cabinet Defence Committee was
taken to indicate that Prime
Minister Clement Attlee planned
to take advantage of Mr. Men-
zies' visit to go fully into all
questions affecting Common-
wealth strategy in the Far East.
Mr. Menzies, who is in London
on a mission to the United Na-
tions, called at No. 10 Downing
Street. He stayed for 20
minutes and it was believed
he informed Mr. Attlee of
Premier Stalin's reply to the
Indian Premier, Pandit Jawa-
harlal Nehru's proposals for a
cease-fire in Korea.

First meeting

The meeting is the first of
several the Cabinet is expected
to hold during the week to
examine the Korean problem in
the spirit of the Government's
announced policy of giving all
aid possible to South Korea.
There was no indication of any
change in the Government's at-
titude that heavy commitment
in Malaya, Hong Kong, Suez
Canal zones and other strategic
areas would be British responsibility
made it unlikely Britain would
be able to spare a strong force
for Korea.

But it was believed Mr.
Menzies and the British
Cabinet might discuss the pos-
sibility of sending a combined
Commonwealth force drawn
mainly from Canada, Australia,
New Zealand, South Africa
and possibly Pakistan. There
is no doubt that the main hope
for reinforcements lay in the
British Commonwealth.
United Press.

Australia may send more aid to Korea

Canberra, July 17.
The Australian Acting Pre-
mier, Mr. A. W. Fadden, said
today that Australia may send
further aid to Korea if it is
necessary.

He told a Press conference that
he had received a request from
the United Nations for ground forces
and had set experts to work to
determine the possibilities.

Mr. Fadden, who is Acting Pre-
mier during the absence of Pre-
mier Robert Gordon Menzies in
England, said he had consulted
the Prime Minister by cable and
Cabinet members by telephone.

"Eventually" will determine
whether he will call a special
Cabinet session or re-open Par-
liament, Mr. Fadden said.
Mr. Menzies is in London for
top level talks with the British
Government on South East Asia
defence and economic measures.
Mr. Fadden warned that the
Government would prosecute sedi-
tious activity or any obstruction
of the war effort. The warning
was aimed at left workers who
have attacked against sending aid
to Korea, and also attempted to
prevent the loading of planes and
ammunition destined for the
Australian forces in Korea.
United Press.

STALIN'S TERMS FOR KOREAN SETTLEMENT

New Delhi, July 17.
Generalissimo Stalin has told India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, that
he considers Red China's admission to the United Nations Security
Council an essential step toward ending the Korean war, it was re-
liably reported today.

A reliable source said the Russian Prime Min-
ister, in a note to Mr. Nehru, agreed that the
Korean crisis must be settled peacefully
through the Security Council.

But the Council, Premier Stalin is reported to have
insisted, must include the Chinese Commu-
nists among its "Big Five" permanent mem-
bers.

Mr. Stalin's note, delivered
here yesterday in reply to a
previous communication from
Mr. Nehru, suggested that the
views of the Korean people be
heard, the source said.

The Russian message was
transmitted to Mr. Nehru at
Allahabad, where he has been
visiting, and was cabled to the
U.S. and British Governments.
A Foreign Ministry official said
publication of the note would de-
pend on the reaction of Washing-
ton and London.

India, an informed source
said, does not expect the United
States to take the initiative in
securing admission for Com-
munist China to the United
Nations. India hopes only that
the U.S. will not use its Secu-
rity Council veto to prevent the
Communist replacing National-
ist China's representative.

Authoritative sources in Wash-
ington already have reported that
the United States, while not
ready to vote to admit the Chi-
nese Reds to the U.N., would not
veto the Peking Government's
application if the Reds received
the seven Council votes necessary
to gain admission.

Acheson's reaction
Meanwhile, Associated Press
reports from Washington, that
the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean
Acheson, is planning to make one
of the most delicate diplomatic
moves of the world crisis this
week in reply to suggestions of
Government of China (Commu-
nist) Prime Minister for settling
the Korean war.

Mr. Acheson is expected in his
answer to draw a sharp line be-
tween peace and appeasement,
as these terms are applied here to
the Korean situation.
The essential condition to
any settlement of the Korean
and related Far Eastern issues
is complete withdrawal of the
Communist invasion forces from
South Korea, Mr. Acheson is
expected to write. The United
States, he will make clear, is
not prepared to compromise on
this condition, which is not
only an American, but also a
United Nations objective.

At the same time, associated
said, Mr. Acheson will not close
any door to an international
effort to work out a just, per-
manent solution of the Korean
problem in the United Nations
once the Red aggression has been
ended.

"New York Times" quoting
confidential sources, said Mr.
Stalin wrote that he "welcomed
Mr. Nehru's initiative in trying
to restore peace in Korea" and
"reconciliation of the Security
Council should be the first step."

Text of reply
The Government operated All
India Radio and the "Indian
News Chronicle" reported today
(Monday) that Premier Stalin
had "welcomed" Indian Premier
Jawaharlal Nehru's proposal for
ending the Korean war, adds a
United Press message from New
Delhi.

This "News Chronicle" published
what it said was the text of Mr.
Stalin's reply to Mr. Nehru's
proposal for a peace initiative. I
quite share your point of view
of the necessity of peaceful settle-
ment of the Korean problem
through the Security Council
with the inevitable participation
of the Big Five, including the re-
presentatives of the People's
Government of China (Communist).
I am sure that a quicker
settlement of the Korean problem
it would be necessary to hear the
representatives of the Korean
people.

The "News Chronicle" com-
mented that "Russia's response in
acknowledging as helpful and
satisfactory but any further step
Premier Nehru may take depends
on the reply President Truman
sends."—Associated Press and
United Press.

Yugoslav offer to make peace with the Cominform

Belgrade, July 17.
Yugoslavia today offered to
make peace with Russia and
the Cominform on the basis of
mutual respect.

The offer was made by Min-
ister Without Portfolio Milovan
Djilas, influential member of the
Politburo of Yugoslavia's ruling
Communist Party, in a speech at
the opening of the congress of
the Yugoslav National Committee
for Peace.

Djilas said: "The Yugoslav
people and their State organs
endeavour and wish that all ques-
tions which the governments of
Eastern European countries con-
sider, as disputed be settled in
agreement in a way that would
not infringe on either the prestige
of those countries or the sover-
eignty and equality of Yugoslavia."
He said: "Yugoslavia wishes to
live in peace with all peoples and
wants to co-operate with them
peacefully."

He said: "Yugoslavia does not
threaten any other people and no
alien country has nor can have
any means and groups in Yugo-
slavia which might threaten an-
other country."

Djilas added that Yugoslavia
has no secret or public obliga-
tions to or agreements with any
foreign government or political
group nor does it harbour any
plans which could in any way
threaten another country.
The Cominform, a closed cor-
poration of Eastern European
Communist States dominated by
Russia, expelled Yugoslavia in
1948 for refusing to accept the
dictation of Moscow.

Since then Titoism had become
synonymous with Trotskyism
throughout the Communist world
to signify treason to Russian
Communism.
In recent weeks the Belgrade
Press carried reports that Bulgaria
had sent troops in battle kit to
the Yugoslav border and that
Hungarian troops in battle kit
had been sent to the Yugoslav
border and that Hungary and
Rumania also made threatening
gestures.—United Press.

Apologies for attack on Glenearn

Taipei, July 17.
The Nationalist today ad-
mitted that one of their planes
was responsible for an attack
on Saturday on the British
steamer, Glenearn, in interna-
tional waters north of Taiwan.
The Foreign Office disclosed
that the United States Govern-
ment had been requested to con-
vey apologies to Great Britain,
this being done because Taipei
has no diplomatic relations with
London.

The Defence Ministry told the
Associated Press that the pilot of
the Mustang fighter which made
the attack was under arrest and
would be court-martialled for
taking action contrary to orders.

It described the attack as a
breach of discipline.
The British Chief Officer and a
Chinese steward were seriously
injured in the attack, and the
ship's teleoperator steering gear
was damaged.—Associated Press.

MORE TAIWAN EXECUTIONS

Taipei, July 17.
Bullets in the back of their
heads today ended the lives of
two high officials of the Taiwan
Electric Power Company found
guilty of having conspired to
hand over the Company's instal-
lations intact to the Chinese
Reds if they invaded Taiwan.
One of them was Liu Chia-
chueh, general manager, who was
arrested two months ago. The
other was Yen Hui-hsien, former-
ly the company's representative
at Shanghai, who was
arrested at the same time.—As-
sociated Press.

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Formation of City Hall Committee supported

Bathing beach catamarans

Members of the public should refrain from using for pleasure purposes the life saving catamarans provided by the Urban Council at the island beaches, it was officially stated yesterday.

The craft are specially designed to assist bathers who may get into difficulties, and their usefulness is considerably reduced by swimmers who climb on board and use them as rafts, added the statement.

The boat coolies have experienced great difficulty in getting rid of such bathers. Rescue operations might be hampered at crucial moments by persons using the craft improperly, concluded the official statement.

Reminders

Today

European YMCA, bridge drive, 8 p.m.
Urban Council meeting GPO Bldg., 4.15 p.m.
NAAFI Club, table tennis tournament, 8 p.m.
Cheong Services Club, whist drive, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, dance (by ticket only), 8 p.m.
Annual Exhibition of Pictorial Work by Photographic Society of Hong Kong, 217A, Prince's Bldg.
Healey Association, annual meeting at PHO lecture room, 5.30 p.m.
HK Rotary Club, lunch, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
St. Paul's College, annual prize day, Lee Hysan Hall, 3.30 p.m.
HK Light Orchestra rehearsal, St. John's Cathedral hall, 4.45 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Tec II meeting, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Women's Section, European YMCA, flag whist, 10 a.m.
NAAFI Club, Darts Tournament, 8 p.m.
Union Jack Club, whist drive, 7.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, boxing competition, 8 p.m.
dancing class, 6 to 7 p.m.

THURSDAY

Kowloon Rotary Club, lunch at Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Y's Men's Club of HK, luncheon-meeting, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12.45 p.m.
NAAFI Club, dancing class, 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; whist drive, 7.30 p.m.
Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, Amateur Hour (prizes) 9 p.m.
HK Women's International Club, bathing picnic, buses leave 6.30 p.m. & 7.30 p.m.

Criminal sessions

The 43 cases listed for the July Criminal Sessions which begin today includes the case of Marcus A. da Silva, local solicitor, and Shiao-kwai Tam, motion picture director, both accused of inciting another to commit perjury, and of conspiracy.

Sessions start at 10 o'clock this morning at the Supreme Court, when pleas will be taken.

The bulk of the charges are robbery, possession of arms and ammunition, and the usual breaches of deportation orders.

There is also a murder case, as well as a charge involving the possession of dangerous drugs.

FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish average prices, realized at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday were—

Fish	Price	Price
Other Groupers	\$2.48	\$2.52
Ginger Fish	.91	.90
Snapper	2.03	.81
Mackerel (large)	1.21	1.16
Golden Thread	1.10	1.00
House Head (large)	1.07	1.08
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.05	.98
(small)	.90	.85
Hair Tail	.81	.79
Sunday's fish were		
Yellow Croaker	\$1.71	\$1.71
Med Groupers	2.40	2.25
White Pomfrit (large)	2.25	2.10
Mackerel (large)	1.10	1.00
Golden Thread	1.10	1.00
House Head (large)	1.07	1.08
(small)	.90	.85
Chow Chow	1.07	1.08
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.05	.98
(small)	.90	.85
White Pomfrit	1.00	1.00
Hair Tail	.81	.79

Thirty-nine different institutions in Hong Kong have accepted the Sino-British Club's invitation to form a City Hall Public Committee, it was announced yesterday.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held on July 21.

Reds close in on Taejon from 3 directions

(Continued From Page 1)

Big Superfortress bombers struck deeper into North Korean territory. Fifty-ton bombs were dropped on the railway yards at Seoul, 80 miles above the front. Other B-29s plastered the Chungju area closer to the front.

Shattering surprises

The North Korean ground forces ran into shattering American-furnished surprises in two actions on the Eastern front.

North of Yongdok on the East coast, U.S. Fifth Air Force planes tore the Reds apart, the critical sector around Chechon. It was American artillery that mauled them.

At Yongdok, 85 miles above the port of Pusan, American supply funnel on the South Eastern tip of the peninsula, General MacArthur said, the Reds had been heartened by limited success in a combined sea and land operation against the South Koreans yesterday. The North Korean force attacked this morning and—as General MacArthur put it—“received its biggest surprise of the war.”

Fifth Air Force fighters roared in to support the South Korean 23rd Regiment. The result was a “catastrophe” for the Reds, the commander said. It added: “In the battle area and for four kilometres North, the supporting fighters bombed and strafed, throwing the enemy into complete confusion. The counter-attacking South Korean regiment capitalised and pushed forward so aggressively that the Communist force fled in disorganised retreat and broke contact with the South Korean regiment.”

The other North Korean setback around Yechon, 55 miles North East of Taejon, came last night. The South Korean 21st Regiment came up with a unit of U.S. artillery—not previously reported in that sector. In the words of the command: “Methodical U.S. artillery bombardment of the Red column supplied the South Korean regiment with the supporting fire it needed to halt the Red force dead in its tracks. By dark, the enemy had completely abandoned any idea of continuing its advance and was observed, constructing defensive positions.”

Taejon airfield abandoned

An American Air Force spokesman said tonight that the Taejon airfield, three miles North of the city, ceased operations last night.

A C-47 carrying Air Force mechanics was the last plane to leave the Communist-threatened field. One B-26, with an engine out, was destroyed by the Americans on the field.

(The public information officer at General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo said the field was under enemy artillery fire at noon today.)

(He added that guerrillas were believed to have infiltrated near the outskirts of Taejon.)

The spokesman said that the American 24th Division lines were holding around the former temporary capital of South Korea.

(The public information officer in Tokyo said the field was abandoned because of an “enemy attack.” He said he had been advised at noon today that the air strip was under heavy artillery fire.)

All operations at the strip ceased last night, the spokesman said. An American liaison plane landed at the Taejon field this afternoon and stayed 40 minutes. Corporal A.C. Ewing, the pilot, said all was quiet while he was there but all operations had ceased.

The strip is three miles North of Taejon around which the 24th American Division headquarters is located. The field is a vital air base for the United Press and Associated Press.

GALILEE FIRE

Galilee, July 18.—Five thousand acres of cultivated land, pasture and woods and orchards were destroyed last week by the fire which raged in the Galilee district.

Two thousand men were mobilised for fighting the flames. Only a few villages were reported to have escaped the flames. In Galilee, and in other areas, the fire has been spreading since it started in the Galilee district.

An official statement by the City Hall Sub-Committee of the Sino-British Club said:

“Although Government has made the welcome announcement that it intends to reserve a site for a new City Hall on the projected reclamation area, it is felt by the City Hall Sub-Committee of the Sino-British Club that useful work can still be done by a representative public committee.

“The formation of such a committee has accordingly been proceeded with and its first meeting has been convened for Friday, July 21.

“Up to the present, 39 different institutions have accepted the Sino-British Club's invitation to join the Committee.

“Replies have not yet been received from several other institutions. It is hoped that those intending to accept the invitation will do so before the Committee meets on Friday.

Joined to date

“The following are the institutions which have joined the Committee to date:—the Association of Chartered Accountants in Hong Kong (represented by D. Black), Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Tao Yue-chuen), the Chinese Manufacturers' Union (U. Tai-chee), the Chinese Club (Mok Hing-wing), Chinese Young Men's Christian Association (Matthew Fong), the Choral Group (Dr. H. Talbot), Club Lusitano (A. de O. Sales), the Engineering Society of Hong Kong (S.E. Faber), the Garrison Players (Capt. E.C. Sarker), Hong Kong and China Branch of the I.R.A. (Tsung), Hong Kong and Kowloon Residents' Association (M.H. Tui), the Hong Kong Art Club (A.E. Nobbings), the section (Dr. K.D. Ling), Hong Kong Chinese Reform Association (Ma Man-fai), the Hong Kong Council of Social Service (Fr. T. Ryan, S.J.), Hong Kong Family Welfare Society (Mrs. M. Allis), Hong Kong Federation of Labour Unions (Chan Ma-hon), Hong Kong Light Orchestra (H.V. Ardy), the Hong Kong Stage Club (R. Obblatas), Hong Kong Teachers' Association (Rev. Bro. Cassian), Hong Kong University Alumni Association (Y.C. Kwan), Hong Kong University Union (Peter C. Wong), India Association (J. Kim), Jewish Recreation Club (Dr. H. Talbot), Kennedy Town Kai-fong Welfare Advancement Association (Lee Hin-leung and Lee Chik-oi), Kowloon Chamber of Commerce (Robert Der), Kowloon Residents' Association (J. Moodie), North Point Kai-fong Welfare Advancement Association (Tsai Ching-yan and Kwong Che-cham), the Photographic Society of Hong Kong (Kenneth A. Watson), the Reform Club of Hong Kong (Dr. Raymond Lee), Rotary Club of Hong Kong (Hugh. Braga), Rotary Club of Kowloon (R. H. Jones), the Sino-British Club of Hong Kong (Dr. S. M. Bard), Stanley Sea and Land Citizens Association (K. de V. Booten), the H. C. R. Holmes' Tung Wah Hospital (Harry King), Wah Yan Dramatic Society (Joseph Lim), Western District Kai-fong Welfare Advancement Association (Chan Pak-sing), Young Women's Christian Association (Mrs. G. W. Miller), and Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong (Wellington Hsie).

TROUBLE AHEAD IN TUNIS

Tunis, July 16.—A deadlock has arisen in the relations between the French Government and the Bey of Tunis. Local Government reforms, worked out by the French to satisfy the growing tide of nationalism in the Tunisian Protectorate, have been rejected by the Bey, and he has refused to sign decrees making them operative.

The French Resident-General, M. Perillier, is due in Paris on Tuesday to consult the French Government.—Reuters

Man sues concubine for possession of property

An action for possession of 167 Des Voeux Road Central and 83 Connaught Road Central was brought by a man against his concubine yesterday at the Supreme Court.

Li Hung-chan, the plaintiff, maintains the woman, Wong Woon-heung, was merely holding the houses in trust for him since 1935.

Wong on the other hand contends she had assigned the houses over to her as a gift at the time.

Plaintiff is represented by Mr. John McNeill, KC, instructed by Mr. M.M. Watson of Johnson Stokes and Master.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, KC, and Mr. S.V. Dittus are for the defendant on the instructions of Li and Lo.



The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. H. Williams (right), is shown making a speech at the opening of the Annual Exhibition of the Hong Kong Photographic Society. At the left is Mr. Robert A. Bates, Chairman of the HKPS. (“China Mail” photo).

Tenancy Tribunal order on agricultural land

A ruling that the Tenancy Tribunal had jurisdiction to make an eviction order against a tenant occupying agricultural land was made yesterday by the Appellate Court.

Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, Senior Puisne Judge, held it would be departing from the Ordinance to hold that the sub-section under which the eviction was applied for in yesterday's case was intended to exclude agricultural land.

The appeal, which was allowed with costs of \$100, was brought by Ng Chow-hing, Ng Young-lin and Ng Lam-shi, of 7 Nga Tsin Wai Village, Kowloon.

It was against the decision of the Tenancy Tribunal which held that there was no jurisdiction to make the eviction order under section 18 (1) of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, 1947.

The appeal was by way of a case stated. The case was referred to the Tribunal by Mr. Gould for it to hear further evidence and come to a decision in the light of his ruling.

Mr. E. L. Lam appeared for the appellants.

Mr. J. C. Stewart represented the respondent, Kam Wing-cham, and all occupiers of a farmland lot, Survey District No. 2, Lot No. 474.

Appellants' claim

The appellants, who are the registered managers of the farmland site in question, brought their appeal on the grounds that the Tribunal chairman was wrong in law in holding it had no jurisdiction.

They also claimed he was wrong in law in refusing to state a specific case for an opinion of the Supreme Court under section 25 (5) of the Ordinance.

Mr. Gould, in his judgment on the point of law in dispute, pointed out that section 18 (1) lays down that it is lawful for the Tribunal on the application of a landlord to evict a tenant of land which has not been developed by a permanent character, and which is required by the landlord for his own use or for the erection of such buildings.

The Judge said there was no definition of, or reference to, agricultural land in the Ordinance, nor is there anything in the other definitions which indicates that agricultural land is not subject to section 18 (1).

Matter for legislature

“To argue that the Ordinance as a whole did not apply to such land would, of course, defeat the respondents' own object, and the argument would in any event be without validity.”

“It is to be noted that a landlord of land which has not been developed by the erection of buildings of a permanent character may, by the terms of the sub-section, obtain an order for the recovery of possession upon showing either (a) that he requires the land for his own use or (b) that he requires the land for the erection of buildings of a permanent character.

“In the present case, (a), above, is relied upon and it would be departing from the plain wording of the Ordinance to hold that the

RUSSIA'S SECRET BUYING OF TIN

London, July 17.—Secret buying by Russia is believed to have led to the sensational rise of 200 per cent in the price of tin, vital war commodity, the “Daily Express” reported today. The British Supply Ministry had asked for details from Singapore, Far East tin centre, where heavy buying had been reported since the beginning of the Korean war, the paper said.

Chief agents for the Russians are said to be operating from Bombay. Between three hundred and four hundred tons of tin had been bought in the Far East each day for the past two weeks, the report added.

Meanwhile, Singapore tin dealers today were being asked to discount the Daily Express report.

A leading dealer (who declined to be named) was quoted as saying: “The Russian war has been the tin price on a market always sensitive to war scares.”

He added: “The biggest buyers were today the Americans for stockpiling. If the Russians are buying tin, it will mean that there is no sign of any increase in the price of tin in the Soviet Union.”

He said tin prices had risen by 200 per cent today to 220 per pound.

Photographic Society's exhibition

More than 100 visitors attended the formal opening of the Hong Kong Photographic Society's annual exhibition at Prince's Building last night.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. H. Williams, formally opened the exhibition of 121 photographs.

Mr. Williams said that he was impressed with the quality of the work being shown.

He added that Hong Kong was probably a photographer's paradise as far as subject material went. In very few places in the world can one find such a wealth of scenery for photographing in such a confined area as in Hong Kong.

He also said he hoped that when the new City Hall was completed that perhaps forthcoming exhibitions might be held in more extensive surroundings.

The exhibition, which is open to the public for one week, is being held at room 217A Prince's Building.

HKSPC ANNUAL FLOWER DAY

The Annual Flower Day of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children will be held in September.

Members of the Women's Auxiliary may obtain the list and envelopes in connection with the Flower Day from Mrs. Dorothy Dimond, at Room No. 312, Hong Kong Hotel, between 12 noon and 2 p.m. daily.

LISTEN TO THE REDIFFUSION DAILY AT 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 noon, 4 p.m., 6 p.m., & 8 p.m. FOR GIRARD PERREGAUX PRECISION TIME ANNOUNCEMENTS.

'Gammexane' insecticides protect stored grain



Use 'Gammexane' Smoke Generators for speedy and simple disinfection of warehouses, mills and ships. For best results, see that the premises are sealed to prevent excessive loss of smoke. There is a special smoke generator that leaves no residual odour.

'GAMMEXANE' SMOKE GENERATORS

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20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion
of 20 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication
in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

No. 588.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if
Advertisers' requirements are satisfactorily answered.

LOST

ONE Duckhound female, brown,
answers name Tinka. One Al-
sation male, grey, answers name
Lucky. Both friendly. Strayed
from 555, The Peak Sunday 10th
July. Will anyone locating same
please call 29000 all hours.

POSITIONS WANTED

EXPORT Secretary/Stenographer;
100 words, quick at C.I.F. calcu-
lating, experienced in general
office routine, exportable com-
modities, good correspondent, dili-
gent, energetic. \$150.— Available
immediately. Box 595 "China
Mail".

EXPERIENCED H.K. cook-boy
and wash amah, available for em-
ployment now. Best reference.
Box 594 "China Mail".

POSITION VACANT

WANTED for the Diocesan Pre-
paratory School to be opened in
September or October in Kowloon
Tong qualified teachers in Eng-
lish and/or Chinese. Full or part
time posts. Apply to Headmis-
tress Diocesan Girls' School.

WANTED KNOWN

TANARA MAY has now opened
an Air Conditioned Salon at 302,
Hong Kong Hotel. In Stock:
American Dresses for all occa-
sions at reasonable prices also
Blouses, Skirts, Slacks, Shorts,
etc.

RADIO REPAIRS performed by
trained technicians under foreign
supervision. Modern, accurate
methods—no guesswork. Repairs
include cleaning and checking
chassis. Moderate rates, reliable
work. Our reputation is your
guarantee. Phone 26310, and
we'll do the rest. Colonial
Agencies, School Building, 14
Queen's Road.

MAKE a note now, July 28th—
29th, August 4th—5th. GAR-
RISON PLAYERS present
"Thank" Book now at Moutrie's.

CARPETS, Distinctive Persian &
Bohemian Carpets, make your floor
the envy of your friends. Moh
Bros., 31, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE
SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25
NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds
of materials) at competitive prices
—from HK\$20.00 up. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Inspection cordially
invited at Long Kee Ladies' Tailor
81D Nathan Road Kowloon.

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine
Peking and Tibetan, lovely de-
signs and colourings, various sizes
come and inspect at The China
Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th
Floor (Opposite Hong Kong
Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

LADIES, we have at your service
all specialized operations for
Helene. Curly cool waves,
machineless oil perms, hairdyes &
manicures—ROSE MARIE Beauty
Parlour—Phone 50384—43, Han-
kow Road, Kowloon.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A
Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell ex-
clusively carpets and rugs. Please
drop in and have a look.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery
cleaned in your own home by
modern, convenient DURACLEAN
SERVICE DURACLEAN COM-
PANY, DEERFIELD, ILL. U.S.A.
Agent: George Lin & Co., 202
Bank of East Asia Building, Tel:
24400.

WHY LIMP about with a painful
corn or ingrowing toenail when a
visit to Dr. B. E. B. expert chiropodist
can put you right? Consult B. E. B.'s
Beauty Salon, 1st Floor, Exchange
Building.

NOTICE

EWO COTTON MILLS
LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies
Ordinance, Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Twenty-fourth Ordina-
ry General Meeting of Share-
holders in the above-named
Company will be held in the
Board Room of the General
Managers, Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., at No.
27, Chung Shan Road, E.L.
Shanghai, on Thursday, 24th
August, 1950, at 4 p.m. for the
purpose of passing the Direc-
tors' Report and the Accounts
for the year ended 31st De-
cember, 1949, electing Direc-
tors, appointing Auditors and
transacting any other ordinary
business of the Company.

Proxies in order to be valid
must be deposited not less than
forty-eight hours before the
time for holding the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
the third day of August, 1950,
to the twenty-fourth day of
August, 1950, both days inclu-
sive.

JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hon Kong, July 18, 1950.

TUITION GIVEN

CANTONESE experienced teacher
gives lessons for beginners and
advanced students in new direct
method. Easy, interesting, highly
recommended. Moderate fee. Box
591 "China Mail".

CAR SERVICE

BE UP-TO-DATE—Shelllubricate
your car at the Hongkong Hotel
Garage. Complete repair service.
Phone 27779 or 28428 for chair-
fer pick-up and delivery.

FOR SALE

ONE tank wood sideboard (condi-
tion as new), one dining table
with six chairs, one double bed
& one single bed, one book case,
one linen cupboard, one Indian
carpet size 9 x 12 ft., one large
beach umbrella with table (new),
and kitchen utensils. Apply inter-
ocean court, 532 The Peak, Flat 11,
or Telephone 29452.

CONVENIENT EASY Way to own
New Pilot Radio. Whether you
need a bedside midget, large table
model, or luxury radio gram—we
have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as
low as only \$20 per month. Colonial
Agencies, School Building, 14
Queen's Road, Phone 26310.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Re-
vised edition) at \$3.00 per copy.
Obtainable at all Leading Book
Stores and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PAD—100 pages
at 50 cents each. On sale at
"China Mail" Office, Windsor
House, Tel. 32312.

DIOCESAN GIRLS'
SCHOOL
KOWLOON

A Diocesan Preparatory
School for boys and girls from
5—10 years will be opened in
September or October in the
grounds of Christ Church,
Kowloon Tong.

Registration Forms can be
obtained from the Offices of
either Diocesan Boys' School or
Diocesan Girls' School after
August 20th and should be re-
turned by September 9th, 1950.

FOR YOUR CHILD'S
AMUSEMENT AND
INSTRUCTION

BAYKO
the Original Plastic
BUILDING SETS

4 STANDARD SETS &
SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE
Sole Agents: Compagnie Santerre,
P.O. Box 1672, Hong Kong.

NOTICE

HONGKONG TECHNICAL COLLEGE

The following Courses will open in September 1950:—

- (1) Mechanical Engineering: A three year senior course
based on the automobile repair
trade, but including all lecture,
laboratory, and drawing office
classes required for workshop
supervisors.
- (2) Building: A three year senior course for
training students as contrac-
tors assistants, inspectors of
works, draftsman etc.
- (3) Wireless Telegraphy: A two year senior course
preparing students for the Post-
master General's 2nd Class
Certificate in Wireless Tele-
graphy. Candidates MUST be
British Subjects.

Educational Standard Required:—

Leave Certificate of Hong Kong Education Depart-
ment, including Physics preferred, but Class II students may
be accepted.

Entrance Examination:—

For students not in possession of above leaving cer-
tificate will be held on date to be announced later.

Application Forms and Further Particulars:—

May be obtained by calling at the Technical College,
Wood Road, Wanchai.

Forms should be completed and returned to me be-
fore 4th August.

July 17, 1950.

G. WHITE,
Principal, Technical College.

HARRIMAN REALTY CO., LTD.

King's Building (2nd floor) 9 Connaught Rd., Hong Kong.

Real Estate
Brokers
and
Valuers.

NEW 5-ROOMS FLATS TO LET

Peak, Pokfulam, Kennedy Road, Happy
Valley and North Point \$150 to \$1,000
on various terms.

Telephone
"Harriman"
Tel: 51255

No large-scale
shifting of CMSN
ships from Colony

The trips to Canton by two tugs of the China
Merchants Steamship Navigation Company
did not herald any large-scale shifting of the
Company's steamers from Hong Kong waters.
This was officially announced by Mr. Charles
Kiang, Director of General Affairs, Overseas
Head Office, of the Communist-controlled
shipping organisation, last evening.

Deploring the speculation of
the movements of the CMSN
ships in the Colony, the of-
ficial spokesman declared that
none of the CMSN steamers
have left port.

"We still have all the 13 ships
in port now. Only two tugs left
port for Canton—the first on
July 12 and the other on Satur-
day," Mr. Kiang stated.

The spokesman reiterated that
as far as the Hong Kong Office is
concerned no plans have been
discussed regarding the future
operation of the 13 CMSN stea-
mers.

"The tugs went to Canton via
the Macao route more or less on
a 'feeler' trip. Their safe arrival
in Canton allowed the safe pas-
sage from Hong Kong to the
Kwangtung port," he added.

When asked whether this would
touch off a Hong Kong-Macao-
Canton service, Mr. Kiang replied
that all the 13 steamers are fully
manned and ready to resume
operation at a moment's notice.

"I do not know, whether any
of them will be used in the im-
mediate future. We have no
plans for any service," he added.

Safe route

Mr. Kiang also disclosed that
word had reached the local
office that the route to Canton
via Macao is absolutely safe.
The two tugs reached Canton,
he said, without having to play
hide and seek with any suspi-
cious craft.

Regarding the personnel of the
CMSN ships, he said that some
had resigned and some had been
repatriated to Shanghai.

"These men have been replaced
by seamen engaged locally," he
declared.

It was also stated that the two
"Ming" tugs are expected to re-
turn to Hong Kong shortly.
The "Ming 302" left the Colony
on July 12 for Canton to mark
the first attempt by the Com-
munist-controlled company to
leave Hong Kong waters, where
the CMSN fleet is now seeking
refuge against Nationalist craft.
Her sister tug, the 600-ton
"Ming 312" left, during the
week-end with another vessel in
tow. Both reached Canton with-
out incident.

Screening
of aid offers

Washington, July 17.
The United States has set up
an official group to screen
offers by Britain, the Nether-
lands, and other UN membe-
rations to give military and
other aid in the Korean fight-
ing.

The State Department an-
nounced that its rapid repre-
sentatives are Mr. Livingston T.
Merchant, Deputy Assistant Sec-
retary for Far Eastern Affairs,
and Navy Captain Albert C.
Murdaugh of the Office of the
Secretary of Defence.

Officials said the primary pur-
pose of the group is to make the
most effective use of the aid
offers already submitted by many
of the UN member nations which
are backing the effort to halt the
Communist invasion and restore
peace in Korea. For this purpose
the new committee will be in
direct communication with
General Douglas MacArthur's
united command at Tokyo and
the UN at Lake Success. Asso-
ciated Press.

BARREL WENT
WITHOUT HIM

Niagara Falls, Ontario,

July 16.
Major Lloyd Hill tried to go
over the Niagara Falls in a 725-
pound iron barrel today but
police and friends stopped him
one mile above the brink.

The daredevil river man's barrel
was carried to the river bank by
a 25-mile per hour current after
he had gone two miles from the
starting point.

Police and friends refused to
let him continue the perilous
journey over the 157-foot falls.
"Let me go on!" Major Hill
shouted as they pulled him out
of the silver and red barrel. "I'm
going to go over the falls." But
his friends and police stuck to-
gether, probably saving the
veteran riverman's life.

His barrel went empty over
the falls and was badly battered
and dented by the crashing tons
of water which pounded against
the rocks below. United Press.

SENATOR'S
ESTIMATE
ON KOREA

Washington, July 16.

American troops face six
to nine months of fighting in
Korea, and even longer if
Russia sends reinforcements
to the North Korean Com-
munists, Senator Millard
Tydings, chairman of the
Senate Armed Services Com-
mittee, said today.

Senator Tydings' estimate pre-
sumably reflected the views of
top military leaders, including
General MacArthur. The Sena-
tor (Democrat, Maryland) made
the statement in a transcribed
interview over Baltimore radio
station. It was the first speci-
fic forecast by a senior official on
how long it might take to achieve
the eventual victory which is
taken for granted here.

Senator Tydings said there
always was the possibility media-
tion might bring peace in Korea
at any time. Britain and India
are trying to persuade Russia to
call off the North Korean Com-
munists.

The Senator pointed out that
there also was the possibility
that Russia or the Chinese Com-
munists might pour troops into
the North Korean forces and
prolong fighting indefinitely.
"Assuming that the war is
confined to those forces now
in North Korea, it seems to me
we are in for a six to nine months'
operations," said Senator Tydings.

"American troops now at the
battlefront are doing magni-
fiently, considering the fact
they are outnumbered and
outgunned."

He explained that delaying ac-
tion retreat was the only strategy
open to General MacArthur at
present because "we haven't
enough forces yet to put a line
all the way across the Korean
peninsula."

"That meant the American
troops must constantly keep fall-
ing back to keep from being
surrounded by the enemy's en-
veloping drives. But they were
selling ground dearly and slow-
ly down the enemy advance with
the least possible loss of life," the
Senator added.

While reinforcements are being
rushed to the American front
line fighters as rapidly as pos-
sible, Senator Tydings continued.
It takes 25 ships of 10,000 tons
each to move a single army
division and its equipment. It
could not be done in two or
three weeks. He also expressed
the hope that other members
of the United Nations soon would
contribute some ground forces to
the campaign. United Press.

MOSLEM FESTIVAL

Cairo, July 16.

The world's Moslems, estimat-
ed to number 221,000,000, today
celebrated Eid-ul-Fitr, their great
annual three-day holiday mark-
ing the end of Ramadan, the
Holy Month of dawn to dusk fast-
ing. Associated Press.

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

JULY 17 ISSUE

REPORT ON WAR
IN ASIA CONTINUED

NOW ON SALE



Sweeten your
smile with TANGEE

Make your lips enchanting with
Tangee's alluring colors. Thanks
to its famous Petal-Finish,
Tangee goes on smoother...
stays on longer. Seven Fashion
Shades... in elegant new cases.
Use Tangee—because He looks
at your lips.

MORE WOMEN HAVE USED

Tangee

THAN ANY OTHER LIPSTICK IN THE WORLD

POLAROID
SUNSHIELD

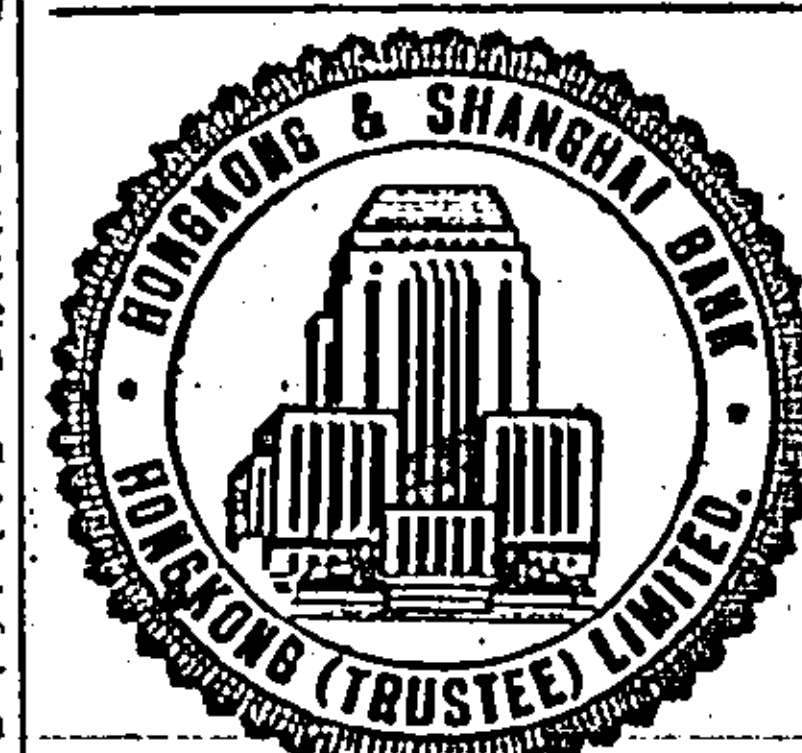
DIFFERENT

FROM
ORDINARY
SUNGLASSES

in
Goggle & Clip-on

FORMS
LIGHT & COMFORTABLE
CHINESE OPTICAL
COMPANY

OPTICIAN
Refraction & Dispensing
67, Queen's Road, C.
HONG KONG.



EXECUTORS
and
TRUSTEES
for the
COLONY
and the
FAR EAST

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANK
HONGKONG (TRUSTEE)
LTD.

the Trustee Company of the
Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
Hongkong.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"And to fill the gap in your life caused by no longer seeing
your friends at the automatic laundry, my company puts
out a 20-page weekly gossip sheet!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE
By Shepard Barclay

WHICH HAS SINGLETON?

IF FOUR trumps are held by
the defenders, including the king
and jack, and you can not afford
the loss of a trick in the suit,
you have a problem to solve:
You can thwart the opponents
if those cards are divided on a
basis of three and one, in case
the singleton is one of the two
honours. To play that combina-
tion successfully, you must de-
cide which is the more likely to
have a singleton, or else which
is more likely to hold the king,
guarded or otherwise.

S A B 7 3 2
H 6
D A K 10 4
C A Q 10
S K 8 5
H A K 10
D 9 2
C 8 4 3
N
W
E
S
S Q 10 9 4
H 4
D Q J 7 6 3
C K 6

(Dealer: West. Neither side
vulnerable).
West North East South
H 2 2 H 2 S 2
P 8 S 8

That was considerable final bid
by North, but justified by the
fact that South could make a free
bid of spades at the level of
two opposite the double, plus
the fact that North knew his
partner was likely to get the
best result from his available
assets. West scored his heart K
and then, to complicate South's
card-reading, led the club 4.
It took only a moment of sur-
vey to tell South his project de-
pended on preventing loss of a
trump trick. He knew the card

combination thoroughly and that
he could not make his contract
except with aid of an enemy slip
unless one of the defenders had
a singleton spade honour. But
which might have it? That was
the question.

The opening bid by West proved
the key. South decided that this
sound bidder would not have
opened the auction unless he had
some sort of decent honour out-
side of his heart suit, and the
only card that could be was the
king of spades. Furthermore, he
would not have done it unless
that card was guarded. He
therefore decided it had at least
one guard and hoped it had two,
with East holding the lone jack.
Playing for that, he won the
club lead with the K and led the
spade Q, ready to send it through
in the hope that it would fall a
singleton J if West didn't cover
and prepared to win with the A
if West used the K. When West
played low, the J fell. Then the
10 was finessed and the A killed
the K to assure the contract.

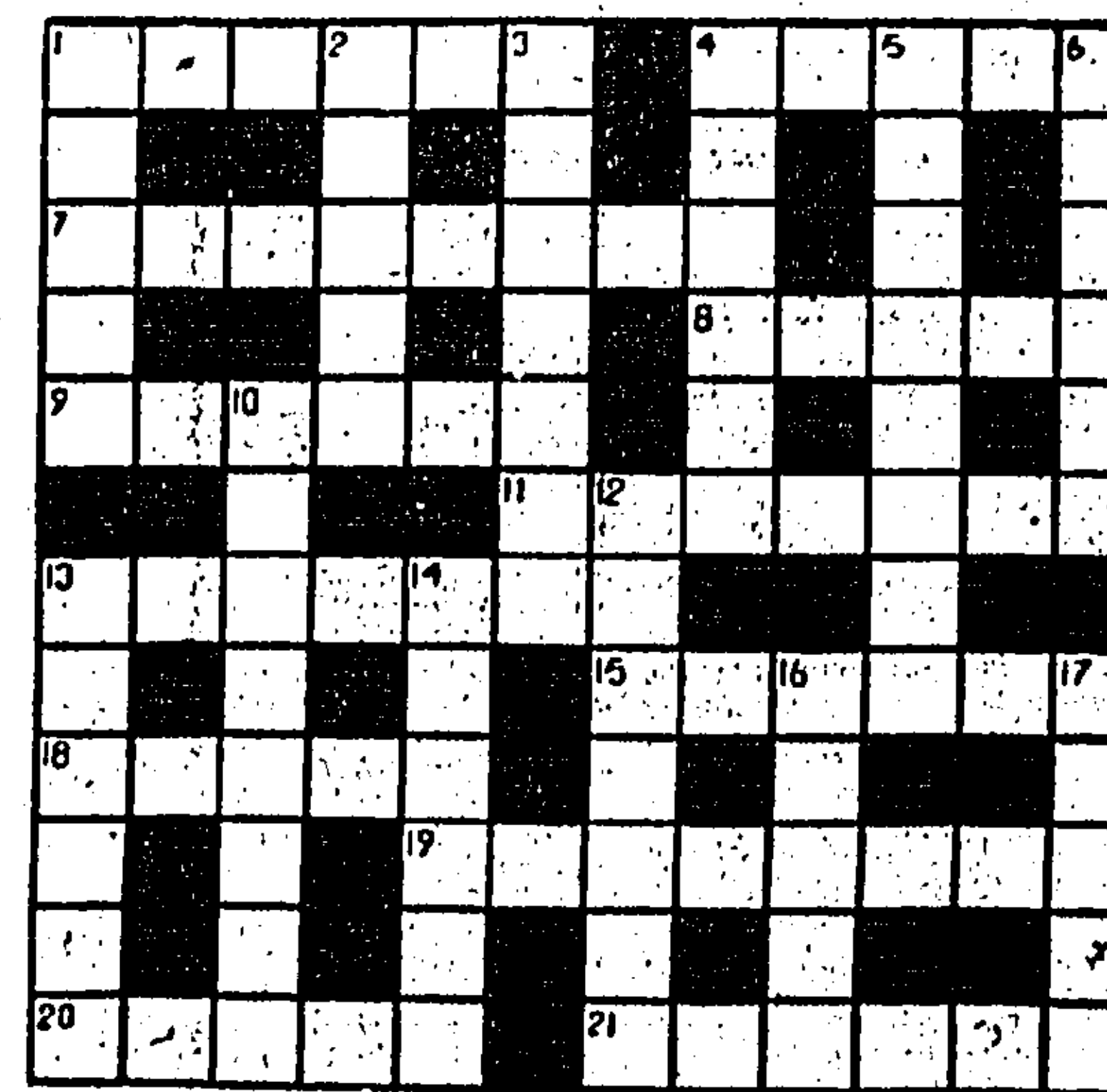
Tomorrow's Problem
S A K 10 8 7 5
H Q 9 5 4
D None
C A Q

S J 9 4
H 6 3 2
D K 3
C 10 9 7
-5-2

S Q 6 2
H A K J 10 7
D A 8
C 8 3

(Dealer: South. North-South
vulnerable).
If South bids 1-Heart and
North 2-Spades, what bidding
plan would you follow in the
East?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

- 1 Place of worship.
- 4 Wooden shoe.
- 7 Followed.
- 8 Landowner.
- 9 Ill with holes.
- 11 Refuge.
- 13 Perplex.
- 15 Bear with news.
- 18 Quotes.
- 19 Exchange.
- 20 Meaning.
- 21 Showy.

Yesterday's Crossword
Across—1 Acts, 4 Sancti, f
Lute, 9 True, 10 Brand, f
Deem, 12 Pang, 14 Pillory, 17
Allen, 19 Visor, 22 Enhance, 24
Stum, 27 Hall, 28 Scribes, 30
Ally, 30 Mean, 31 Deleted, 32
Down.

Down

- 1 Royal line.
- 2 Measured by steps.
- 3 Directly stated.
- 4 Put aside.
- 5 Disparage.
- 6 Offer.
- 10 Gift.
- 12 Title.
- 13 Prickly plant.
- 14 Dangerous.
- 16 Purport.
- 17 Cogs.

DOWN—2 Cereal, 3 Sledge, 4
Steep, 5 Permit, 6 Crawl, 7 Alder,
12 Pace, 13 Night, 15 Out, 16
Yarn, 18 Scheme, 20 Island, 21
Outlaw, 23 Nacre, 24 Agile, 25
Eased.

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SHOPPING IN KOWLOON WITH A U.S. CELEBRITY

Celebrities come and go in Hong Kong with just a picture or a notice in
the paper for us to be aware of their presence. However walking in-
to North China Industries—lo and behold, there was John Gunther
and his wife on a buying spree.

By the large parcel he walked out with it certainly
was a spree and no wonder, they have such
a beautiful selection of materials to choose
from.

After an extensive trip through
China the Manager has procured
a stock of materials unequalled
anywhere. Like Mr. Gunther,
go and see for yourselves.
New places are opening up
everywhere these days but this
time it is Tamara May, the well
known dress designer and im-
porter, who is opening a new
salon in Hong Kong. Don't worry,
Kowloon residents she is not
deserting you. This is in addition
to her salon in the Peninsula
Hotel so you will still be able to
choose your gowns from her ex-
cellent selection.

The opening date will be an-
nounced soon and I'm sure you
will join with me in wishing her
luck and as much success as she
has had in Kowloon.

After a drive in the New Ter-
ritories, drop into Rodo House
for a meal. Not only do they
provide excellent accommodation
with every comfort and attention
but the cuisine is really out-
standingly good. European and
Chinese dishes of every type can
be ordered and they will cater
for parties and dinners at very
short notice. When dining out,
dine at Rodo House.

U.S. underwear

For those of you who prefer
American underwear with its
superb cut, the Excella in Chung-
king Arcade is your mecca. They
have a wide range of nightgowns,
full and half-length petticoats
and panties. They are in lovely
soft shades in nylon and silk and
trimmed with rich lace. There
are still a few large-size frocks
left but they have sold very
quickly so don't be disappointed
—pay a visit tomorrow. Their
latest shipment included gay
floral and plain cotton skirts and
blouses in nylon and silk for day
and evening wear. They really
are very attractive. Chinese
hand-worked linen is incompar-
able and Nan Kwang Trading
Co's prices are amazingly cheap
for such beautiful linens. Sheets
with embroidered borders, ex-
quisite tablecloths and luncheon
sets, and handkerchiefs of every
texture and design, some from
only \$1.50.

Here is the answer for a home-
side gift. They pack so easily and
will be appreciated so much.
The Foursome Hotel is living up
to all expectations and its fame
is spreading far and wide. Visitors
from Manila, Japan, Bangkok
have heard this modern, cen-
trally situated hotel and are keep-
ing the staff busy with their ar-

rivals and departures. We wished
them success and the wish has
come true. So book your friends
who are arriving from overseas
there and you will be sure they
are comfortable and receive the
best attention.

A big question?

Stored your furs yet? you
haven't? Well, they will be in
poor condition when the cold
weather comes if you don't.
Siberian Fur Company will al-
ways make room for a few more
if you make arrangements to
store them as they are so anxious
for everyone to be safe by their
correct fur storage system. Store
your furs now and give them
longer life.

A dress made in 24 hours

What a goddess when we just
have to have a frock for that so
very special occasion. Oriental
Silk Store in Nathan Road guar-
antees a perfect fit and a first class
job. Their prices for this unique
service is only \$35—\$30 for a
cotton frock and \$40—\$50 for a
silk formal one. They also have
nylons selling very cheaply. Idol
Fish Net \$9 Mojud \$1 Gage \$7.50,
and Kayser \$7.50. That is reason-
able—so here's your opportunity
to stock up on nylons at half the
usual price.

Bon Ton always have some-
thing special for the children and
this time it's shoes. From
sandals, slippers, party and
walking shoes they have a wide
variety that are smart and well
made.
Toys of course are another of
the specialties, and I saw a
plastic telephone in the form of
a money box, a very novel idea,
kitchen sets, bathroom all ready
to move into your little girl's
doll house and a big show case
full of really lovely toys.

Men

This is for you primarily, al-
though the ladies are included
too. It's tailoring I'm talking
about, at Harilela's Emporium,
Middle Road, at behind the
Peninsula Hotel. They have
a reputation for first class
workmanship in suits and
costumes, shorts and shirts, and
their results speak for them-
selves.

You can choose all your
materials in their shop as they
have every type of summer suit-
ing, and if you are bound for
England there is a wide variety
of all the famous tweeds.

Phenomenon on mainland

A phenomenon since the
Colony's re-occupation, rooms-
to-let and houses-for-sale posters
have appeared in Chinese on al-
most every street corner on the
mainland.

This is because more "refugees"
are returning to China.
The departure of "refugees"
has also caused prices of houses
and house rents to drop con-
siderably.

One Chinese couple who had
been living with their relatives
since the "liberation" of Shang-
hai in May last, are now living
comfortably in a flat in Kowloon
City.

They claimed that they obtained
the flat recently without any
difficulty.

"The flat in which we are now
living was the same flat which
we visited some months ago,"
the man said.
"At that time," he continued,
"the landlord asked a fantastic
price."

Now, the man claimed, the
landlord practically invited the
couple to occupy his flat at a
price about one-third of what
he had asked a few months
earlier.

Furthermore, some chief ten-
ants of tenement houses have
voluntarily abolished the old
"key money" custom.

Others, who still observe this
custom, have reduced "key money"
to a surprisingly low rate.

A brick house in the squatters'
villages near Kai Tak airport
which has three rooms, a hall
and a kitchen, costs only \$3,000
today. Three months ago the
same house cost \$10,000.

Smaller houses in the same
locality now cost \$2,000. Orig-
inally, the house owners had
asked \$7,000 to \$8,000.

Today, \$200 will buy a fairly
large wooden house in a squatter
area. Normally, these wooden
huts cost around \$700.

Women fined on gold charge

Two Chinese women were
charged before Mr. F. X.
d'Almada at Kowloon yester-
day with importing gold with-
out a licence.

Cheung Lam, aged 42, and
Cheung Yek, aged 26, were ar-
rested at the Kowloon Canton
Railway Station, Tsimshatsui, on
Saturday last.

Cheung Lam had two five-tael
bars and second defendant had a
five-tael bar.

The prosecution estimated that
first defendant's gold was valued
at \$9,000. The estimated value of
second defendant's gold was
\$1,500.

First defendant was ordered to
pay a fine of \$450 and second
defendant \$200.

The court further ordered the
gold to be returned to the defen-
dants on payment of the fines.

Book store manager fined

The Manager of the World
Book Store, of 641, Nathan
Road, was fined \$500 by Mr.
R. Winter at Kowloon yester-
day for possessing 10 Diana air
guns and 11,800 air gun slugs
without a licence, and import-
ing 148 air guns of the same
make and 50 dozen of air gun
slugs.

The prosecution said that So
Wing-cheung imported the guns
on June 5 and had openly sold
them through the book store. By
July 7 he had sold 138 guns.

Defendant's legal representative,
Mr. P. D. Hammond, in his sub-
mission told the court that from
what he gathered, the main ob-
ject of the police prosecution was
to let the public know that such
arms, air guns, which were re-
garded as toys on the import
charge involved, were actually not
permitted in the Colony.

Earlier, defendant was also
charged with "selling the guns
without a licence. This charge
was later withdrawn.

The court further ordered de-
fendant's 10 guns to be confiscat-
ed.

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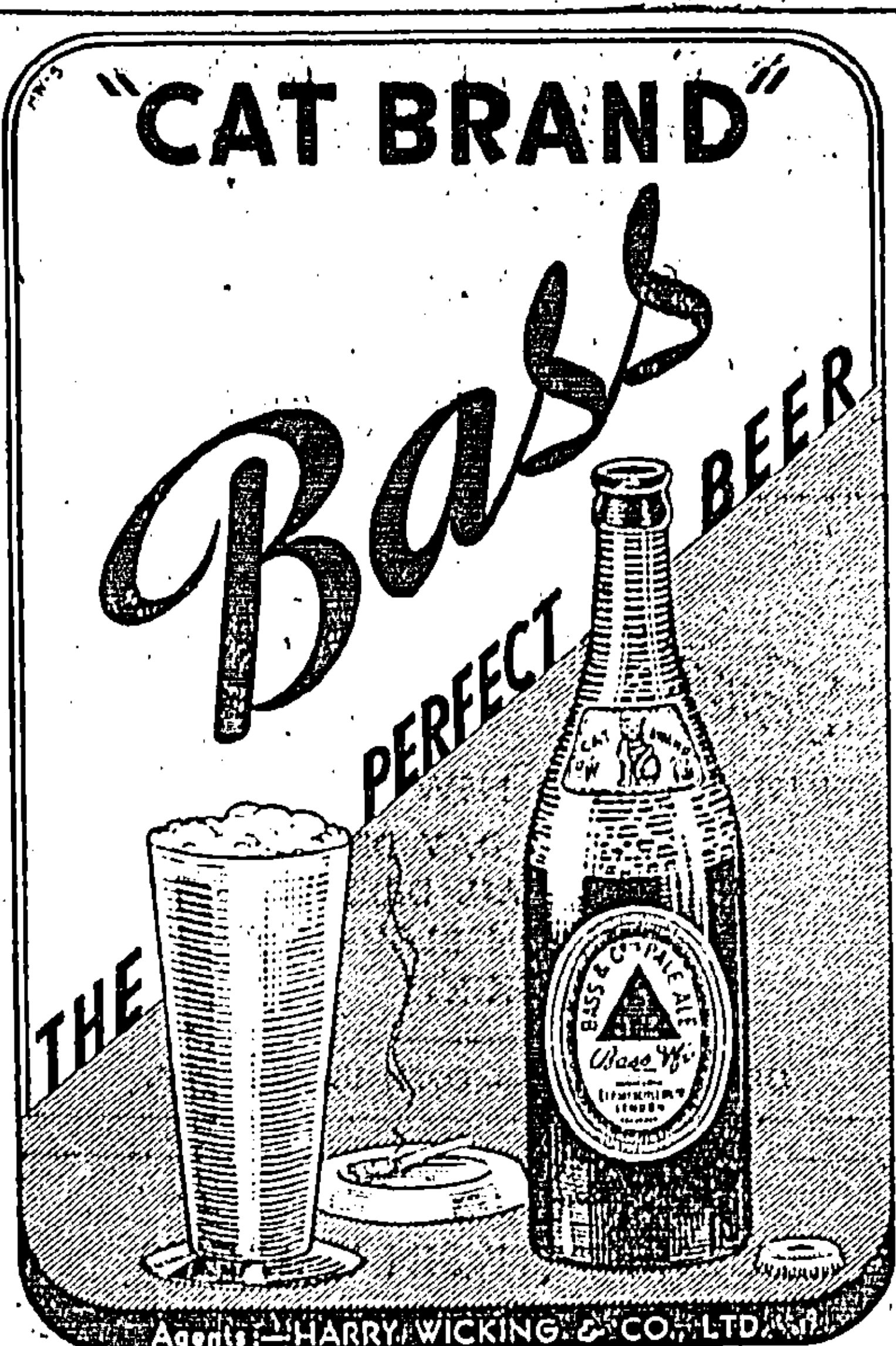
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The hostilities in Korea caused great anxiety to the Egyptian Minister in London, Mr. Tchi Chang Yun. He is seen here with his wife in their London home at Dryanston Square, studying the latest news from his home country.

Hiroshima Mayor says bomb toll was 200,000

Paris, July 16.

The Mayor of Hiroshima, Shinzo Hamai, said in an interview published in Paris today that more than 200,000 persons were killed by the atom bombing of Hiroshima.

This is about double the number of deaths commonly reported following the atom bombing of the Japanese city by an American warplane on August 6, 1945.

The United States Army Occupation Headquarters in Tokyo reported on August 7, 1947, that the official death toll was 78,150. Subsequent deaths from the effects of atomic radiation raised the total to around 100,000.

Mr. Hamai told the Conservative newspaper "Le Monde" that the official figures were far too low. He said that while the exact number of deaths can never be known, it certainly exceeds 200,000.

The wartime population of Hiroshima was 343,000. Mr. Hamai's estimate of the deaths would mean that nearly two out of three of the city's inhabitants were killed by the blast.

Mr. Hamai, who escaped injury in the bombing, said that hundreds of families disappeared. He added that thousands of refugees from other Japanese cities were in Hiroshima at the time and were never accurately accounted for among the victims and survivors. A soldier, he said, also was not counted.

Should never be used

Mr. Hamai and 17 other Japanese politicians, industrial and civil leaders are on a round-the-world trip after attending the recent World Assembly for Moral Rearmament at Caux, Switzerland.

The group left today for London and will go later to the United States.

Asked whether the U.S. should use atom bombs against the North Koreans, Mr. Hamai replied that the bomb should never be used anywhere in the world.

He said the citizens of Hiroshima appeal for peace, warning that another world war would mean the end of civilization.

Mr. Hamai said that Hiroshima's population now numbers about 270,000 and that the city's hospitals are no longer treating victims of the bombing.

Babies are being born normally despite widespread rumours to the contrary, he said.—Associated Press.

BRITISH POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

London, July 17.

Britain is reviewing her attitude toward the problem of a peace settlement in the Middle East and the advisability of bilateral negotiations with Israel.

Official quarters intimated today that Britain was not at present opposed to bilateral peace negotiations between Israel and Transjordan in the absence of immediate prospects for an overall settlement in the Middle East.

Britain would not herself undertake any direct moves to bring about such negotiations but such moves would not be discouraged and would in fact be welcomed, the sources said.—United Press.

Farouk said to have wed secretly

London, July 16.

A British newspaper said today that King Farouk of Egypt had secretly married Harriman's daughter in May and hinted that the pretty companion might be expecting a baby.

There was no confirmation of the report published in the "Sunday Pictorial" that the 33-year-old monarch had married the 17-year-old beauty who once was engaged to an Egyptian diplomat, Zaki Hashim, aged 27.

The pictorial said the ceremony was performed under the Bektashi ritual, a sect unrecognized by official Moslems but under the protection of the Egyptian Royal House.

The report said: "Farouk could easily get this new wedding dissolved without publicity — providing the secret ceremony passes unnoticed by the Press of the world. If Harriman, a commoner's daughter, produces a son (his first wife, Queen Farida, failed to do so) Farouk is prepared to announce his 'secret' wedding and make her his queen."—United Press.

U.S. COAL OUTPUT LAGGING

New York, July 16.

The National Coal Association of America called attention today to a lag in coal output and gave warning of possible complications later this year.

"Certain developments that loom today in the coal industry are causing much concern," the Association said in a bulletin. "Stockpiles on June 1 were 44,795,000 tons, 2,551,000 tons less than at the same date last year."

—Reuter.

Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, expert on tank warfare and military strategy, in a powerful article on the war outlook, declares that:—

WE SHOULD RAISE 20 ARMoured DIVISIONS--NOW

Thus far, much of the news received from Korea is reminiscent of the summer of 1940, when in France, again and again, the cry was raised: "The tanks are coming! What can we do?"

Even then it was an old cry, for on November 20, 1917, at the battle of Cambrai, and again on August 8, 1918, at the Battle of Amiens ("The Black Day of the German Army"), the Germans could do nothing against advancing tanks.

They can only run away

What can they do? Nothing! Except bolt as if as a tiger were let loose in a crowded street.

Next, comes a question of far greater importance than the Korean rout. If, for some reason or other the Russians were to advance into Western Germany, what could we do to halt them?

Whether we like it or not, the truth is that the Russians would bring against us a force so enormous that the few we and our allies can put into the field would rapidly be swamped and lost in the general rout.

Lastly, comes another question: When are we going to learn that a soldier in a woolen jacket is no match for a man behind bullet-proof armour?

Armour not only protects its wearer, but it deters his opponent, and, when coupled with the petrol engine, it multiplies human mobility many times.

Though we learnt this lesson in World War I, we forgot it during the armistice which followed. And though we have learnt it in World War II, no sooner had it ended than, instead of building our peace-time army around the machine, we introduced conscription, and built it around the idea of marching masses of men.

Nevertheless, this is the age of mobility, and on the battlefields of today the two most mobile arms are the aeroplane and the tank.

Therefore, if war is to keep pace with civil progress, and in the end it has to, it was round these two master weapons that our army should have been built.

Doubtless this is necessary in face of Russia, our only possible major enemy, for in spite of her numerous armoured divisions, her army is still predominantly a man-power instrument, and a man is no match for a tank.

By comparison, though the German tanks of 1939-41 were in-

ferior to those produced later on, they overran Poland in 18 days; Holland in four; the greater part of Belgium in 10; France in 35; Yugoslavia in 12; and Greece in 15.

In all these super-rapid conquests, it was tanks and aircraft and not infantry masses which made the pace. Nevertheless, after the war we went back to the infantry mass idea—the quantity idea versus the quality idea.

And we did this in spite of the fact that in no conceivable circumstances could we compete with Russia in fighting manpower. Also, in spite of the fact that as an industrial country we could have excelled Russia in machine power.

General Sir Giffard Martel, who during the last war was for a time head of our Armoured Forces, and who for about a year was Chief of our Military Mission in Russia, and therefore is able to judge the true value of the Russian army, has recently written:

"It is my belief after many discussions with the Russians that if the Western European Forces (which include ourselves) and the American contingent had together a total of twenty highly-trained, full-strength divisions making full use of mobility and armour, the Russian forces would never dare to advance against us."

To imagine, some do, even in Parliament, that the atomic bomb provides us with a short cut to victory is fantastic.

(Continued On Page 11)

COLD FRONT ONLY 55 MILES FROM RUSSIA

By

Patrick Nicholson

Alaska, icy mountain-strewn North-West tip of this continent, has been vividly lit up by the searchlight of public fear over the issue of peace and war which engulfs the Northern Pacific Ocean today.

For this is the American territory nearest to Russia. Yet General Eisenhower calls it the weakest link in the whole chain of U.S. defence.

The first blow of an undeclared world war is expected by top military strategists to be waves of Russian troop-carrying planes attacking airfields and key points in Alaska and in Canada's vast North-West.

These may be sabotage raids aimed at uranium mines and oil wells. They may be attacks against airfields or isolated towns. Perhaps they would be small "suicide" raids easily wiped out.

The 1,500-mile highway

But they would create a wave of panic in the United States and Canada which would stir up a clamour to "keep the boys at home" to defend America and might make American reinforcements for hard-pressed European armies "too little and too late."

Alaska is larger than free Europe, lying astride the Arctic Circle and bounded by the Bering Strait on the West and by Canada's Yukon on the East. From its long tail of the rocky storm-swept Aleutian Islands stretches out across the Northern edge of the Pacific Ocean.

Alaska's central city, Fairbanks, can be reached from the outside world only by the Alaskan Military Highway, snaking 1,500 miles through virgin forest and round towering snow-capped peaks from Dawson Creek in Canada or by the Alaskan Railway from Fort Seward.

Alaska, soon to become the forty-ninth State of the American Union, was bought from Russia for \$2,000,000. It has a population of 35,000. Red Indians and nomadic Eskimo natives live in its few overcrowded settlements of wooden homes.

Its coastline is unfortified, and its many airfields are defended by only 3,000 troops.

In a war against any other enemy, Alaska would be strategically unimportant—but against Russia it would become a bitterly fought-for prize. Its airfields, including three of the largest in the world, would be key bases for long-range bomber attacks on Russia—though less useful in England, Japan or the Middle East. But if they fell into Russian hands they would be dangers pointed at the heart of this continent.

America's bases on the coastline and along the coast could neutralize Russia's huge modern naval base at Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula. Whoever holds this coastline commands the sea lane along which the U.S. would reinforce Japan.

Technique for a shock attack

In World War II Japan recognised the importance of the island of the Aleutians 2,000 miles

most successful diversionary attack in history. It tied up more than 100,000 troops in counter-attacks to wrinkle out the Japs.

Russian paratroop attacks on towns and bases in Alaska and Canada's North-West would probably be preceded by Fifth Column sabotage in the late afternoon.

The first wave of paratroops would drop at dusk. They would be "lighted-in" by burning wooden buildings and forest fires.

Russia training airborne army

When these shock troops had consolidated their positions a second wave of planes would bring reinforcements and equipment.

Russia is training airborne brigades of 2,500 men carried in 100 bombers for just such raids.

"One small parachute division and certainly two more have little difficulty in occupying strategically important Alaska," says Governor Ernest Gruening.

American and Canadian armies and air forces held their first large-scale Arctic manoeuvres last winter. These caught Uncle Sam and Johnny Canuck with their pants down. They unexpectedly proved that war in the Arctic by air forces and by small ground units is practicable.

They showed that surprise airborne attacks could overwhelm small garrisons like those which now guard the big American airfields, while counter-attacks against prepared positions are less successful.

This led General Eisenhower to demand as top priority that one infantry battalion, plus anti-aircraft artillery, should be stationed permanently on at least Alaska's three biggest airfields near Fairbanks and Anchorage.

Canada's "scored ice" policy of Arctic defence was finally debunked by these manoeuvres—but she still plans to defend the Arctic by counter-attack, relying on her one airborne brigade of 3,000 troops to mop up any small raids and on her big powerful southern neighbour to deal with larger attacks.

How to counter-attack in the Arctic is what the Americans call the sixty-four dollar question. The one military highway could not carry powerful military columns. The single-track railway would crack up under heavy traffic.

An airlift would be the only reliable supply line. But troops must be dropped some distance from their target so that they can moulder at the attack. And, as Canada learned in her manoeuvres in that densely wooded country, paratroopers are apt to be left hanging in the trees.

And the Yukon has hands to fly over rather than to walk or drive over. In winter mechanized columns get bogged in the treacherous mush ice on waterways. Even ski-patrols are halted by the waist-deep powder snow.

his endurance feat man has invented nothing better than Mike's dog sled covering fifteen miles a day. And the wolf packs which howled round Mike's camp-fire each night are still deadlier enemies than any Russian.

In summer, mosquitoes and the even more savage blackflies are calculated to sting footslogging soldiers at the rate of sixty per soldier per minute. These make the Arctic summer even more unbearable than the searing cold of ninety degrees of frost in winter.

So the soldier, laden with thirty pounds of protective clothing and fifty-five pounds of special anti-frost equipment, has to devote ninety per cent of his energies to fighting the climate.

Frostbite cripples him. Severe colds confine him to his nylon tent. But even so he is more reliable than the weasel tractors bringing up his supplies, so he probably has to eat his candle and any Arctic miles he can catch. He has just one consolation. Almost certainly his enemy's rifle will have jammed in the cold.

The back door is "open"

Alaska could have become a North-Western shield for this continent. Government economy has left it a wide-open back door. While pouring out to fortify Newfoundland—already protected by three thousand miles of Atlantic Ocean—pena have been denied to Alaska, lying only fifty-five miles from Russia.

Canadians are sensitive about the risk of Russian raids across the Arctic. This was vividly shown to-day when a privately-owned Flying Fortress landed here to refuel. Immediately, the rumour spread like wildfire that squadrons of American heavy bombers from Berlin were passing through to reinforce Alaska.

This nervousness has been increased by Pravda's prediction that raids on the Northland would delay any overseas expeditionary forces.

Meanwhile, Russia has built a railway and roads leading up to the Bering Strait and she has been quietly stockpiling petrol and supplies at her air bases on the Tchukotka Peninsula, just 55 miles from Alaska.

COMING TO THE MAJESTIC

ADVENTURE OF

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TECHNICOLOR

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THE MAJESTIC

THE MAJESTIC

LIBERTY

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RENEGADE GIRL

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ANN SAVAGE

EDWARD BROPHY

RUSSELL WADE

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Associate Producer SAMUEL K. DECKER

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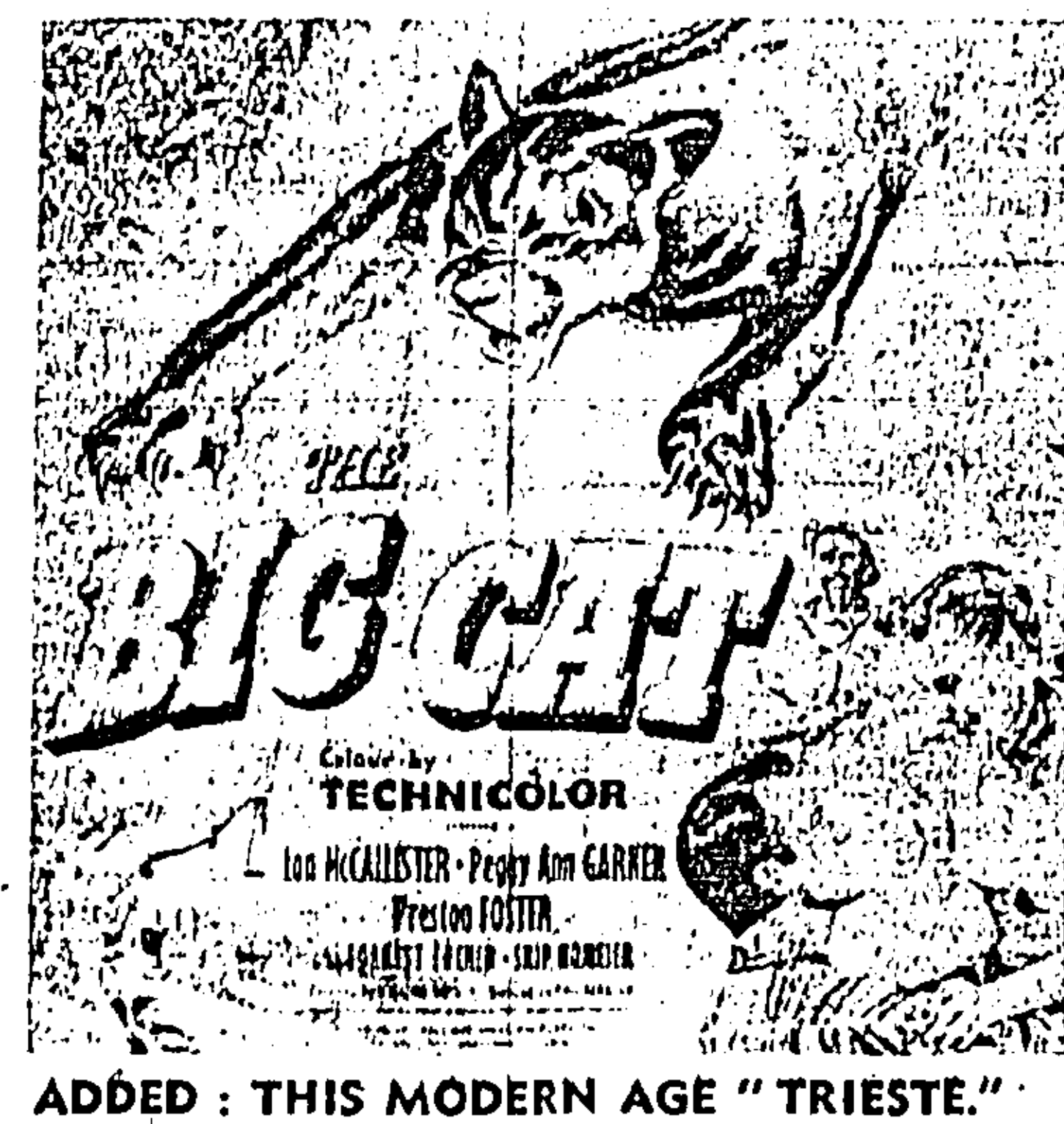
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ILO DISCUSSIONS ON INCREASING WORLD'S LIVING STANDARDS

PEACE BUT NOT AT ANY PRICE

Bastogne, July 16.
President Truman, in a message read at the dedication of a "Battle of the Bulge" memorial here today, declared: "Both of our nations fervently desire peace—permanent, everlasting peace. But," he said, "neither of us is willing to buy that peace at the price of liberty."
The President said: "As we have stood united before when our hearts have been endangered, we stand united today in the hope that the proof of our determination to fight again for our liberty, if necessary, will make it unnecessary for us to do so."
"In freedom there is strength and in union there is strength. Both our nations are founded on these principles."
President Truman's message was read by the American Ambassador, Mr. Robert Murphy, when he dedicated the memorial to the American soldiers who fought and won the Battle of the Ardennes in 1944-45.
"This memorial, emblazoned with the names of the 49 States of the United States, is more than a memorial to those men and women of the American Armed Forces who gave their lives in order that freedom and democracy might live," the President said.
"It is an enduring testimonial to the common devotion of our two countries to the cause of freedom and to their partnership in arms for its defence."—Reuter.

Brussels, July 16.
Fernand van Langenhove, Belgian permanent delegate on the Atlantic Pact Council, said today that the permanent Belgian delegate at the United Nations—Associated Press.

Washington, July 17.
In Geneva, Switzerland, people from 50 nations are discussing plans that may lighten the international burdens the U.S. has shouldered. The conference is the annual meeting of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It brings together government, worker and employer delegates.

This meeting is concentrating on how to raise the general living standard. It is discussing ways to increase the production of labour.
The initial move came from two Americans—David A. Morse, once Under-Secretary of Labour and now Director-General of the ILO, and George P. Delaney, international representative of the American Federation of Labour.
Mr. Delaney said that in the first half of this century, because of increasing production, American working hours were reduced for the most part to 40 hours a week and that at the same time American workers got better housing, food and education.

As an example he said: "In the United States the bicycle is not a means of transport for industrial workers. But the motor car is." He said American production has not been turned to turning out small quantities of line goods for the rich but goods for as large a market as possible. As volume increased, costs decline and prices are reduced.
"We have found that our best hope of expanding markets lies at home, in the pay envelope of the very workers who produce the goods."

Unorthodox plan

He said American workers hope many other parts of the world will find some way to adopt American methods. He cited a specific job other nations could tackle. He said a survey showed that in 1949 the U.S. turned out three pairs of shoes for every man, woman and child in the nation—but that several nations turned out less than one pair per person, and that in the luxury class. He thought manufacturers in the latter countries might well cut both costs and prices by investing in better machinery and adopting more efficient management.

Director-General Morse made several proposals, tackling the problem of a higher living standard from a quite unorthodox angle.
He argued: "A mere redistribution of existing wealth would make no essential difference to people and would merely redistribute poverty. It is broadly true that only if the average man produces more wealth can he enjoy a substantially higher standard of living."

But he warned: "To say that the average man must produce more wealth is not the same thing as saying that he must work harder." He thought harder work might be necessary, but listed several other things—that help workers to turn out more products per work day:

Still ideas

1. Machines that lighten and speed heavy labour.
2. A wise use of resources so that a nation does not turn out too much of one thing and too little of another.
3. Wise training programmes.
4. "Incentive pay"—that is, pay on the basis of the amount each worker turns out.
5. Faster hand-down of knowledge from scientific research to industry.
6. He urged that if any trade unions are still opposing how machinery, for fear of the loss of jobs, they should stop it and work instead for national programmes to help workers to shift to new jobs.

These ideas, put before the ILO, are still ideas. They must be transferred to home governments and then into the thinking of both industry and labour. If they are ever to go into practice—Associated Press.

LABOUR PARTY'S PLATFORM

London, July 16.
Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Labour Party's chief policy planner, is busy putting the finishing touches to the final draft of the election programme with which the Government is expected to go to the polls during the next 12 months.

It is likely to be the most carefully prepared statement of Socialist policy in the party's history. Yet it may prove the least specific in its proposals. Probably it will drop the practice of the last two elections of naming particular industries earmarked for nationalisation. Instead, there may be a formula which would give the Government, if returned to power, freedom to deal with any industry which it felt at any particular time, called for State intervention.

The final draft will come before the next meeting of the National Executive on July 20 and will be presented to the annual conference of the Labour Party in October.

Apart from possible effects of international developments, therefore, October is the earliest probable date for Britain's next election. But informed observers differ as to whether next autumn or the spring of 1951 is most likely.

Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister, with whom the decision rests, has not yet committed himself either way.—Reuter.

POPE GOES TO ALBAN HILLS

Vatican City, July 16.
The Pope tonight left heat-baked Rome for his summer palace of Castel Gandolfo, in the Alban Hills, where he will stay until the beginning of September. The 74-year-old Pontiff, exhausted by the Holy Year ceremonies and his audiences in the last seven months with over 1,000,000 pilgrims, made the 20-minute journey riding alone in a powerful American car.
Twice a week the Pope will drive down to Rome to give mass evening audiences to between 20,000 and 30,000 pilgrims in the Basilica of St. Peter's.—Reuter.

MADAME CHIANG ON KOREA

Taipei, July 16.
Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Nationalist leader, today expressed confidence in eventual victory over "international lawlessness" in Korea.
As President of the Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League, she sent the message to Madame Syngmih Rhee, wife of the South Korean President, voicing sympathy for women in War-torn Korea.—Reuter.

Impossible to predict the future

Albania, July 16.
The Alban Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, told a meeting of Congress Party members here today that no one could predict how the international situation would develop in the near future.
"The present world is in a state of confusion, leading to a large-scale global war, or a settlement might be brought about between the parties," he said.
The Prime Minister, who is on a two-day visit to his home town, addressed Party members at a crowded meeting. He is understood to have reiterated that India's policy was imbued with the desire to keep away from power blocs, deciding every international issue on its merits.—Reuter.

CUNARD LINER IS REFLOATED

Quebec City, July 16.
The Cunard liner Franconia, 20,000 tons, aground since Wednesday in the St. Lawrence River, was refloated this morning.

Five tugs pulled the big vessel free from her rocky perch at the second attempt.
The liner rammed on to a reef off Pointe Au Poutreau on Wednesday night 45 minutes after clearing Quebec for Liverpool. None of the 750 passengers or crew was injured in the mishap. The passengers were taken ashore and lodged in Quebec City. Some planned to continue their trip on board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada.

The cause of the grounding has not been fully established. Some navigators expressing the belief that it was caused by a steering failure. They said the Franconia appeared to swing wide of the incoming liner Lady Nelson, which she encountered a short distance from the Channel on the South side of Orleans Island.—Associated Press.

Prague, July 16.
The Prague Radio said that UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie's appeal for the United Nations to send ground forces to Korea proved the Americans are helpless in Korea.—Associated Press.

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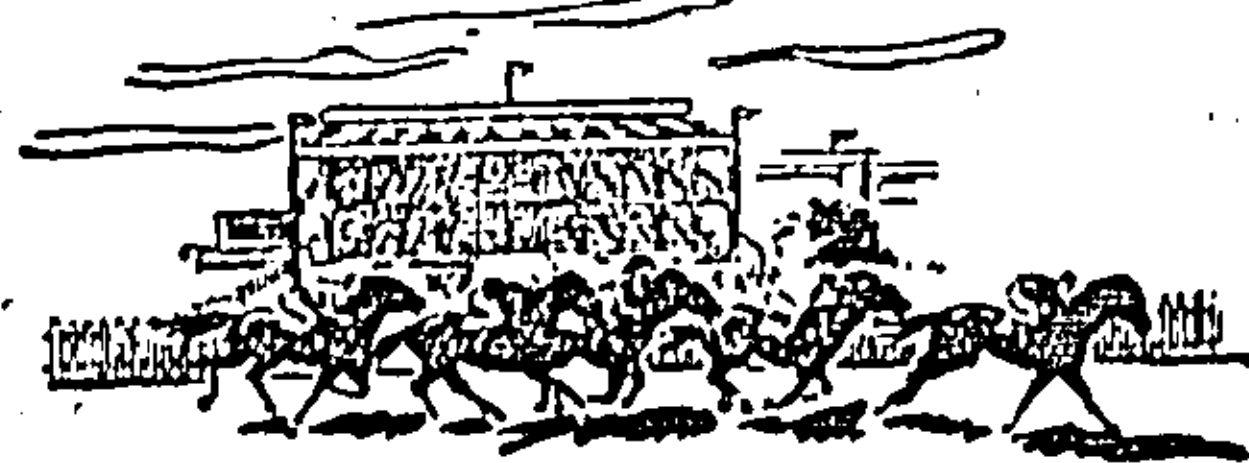
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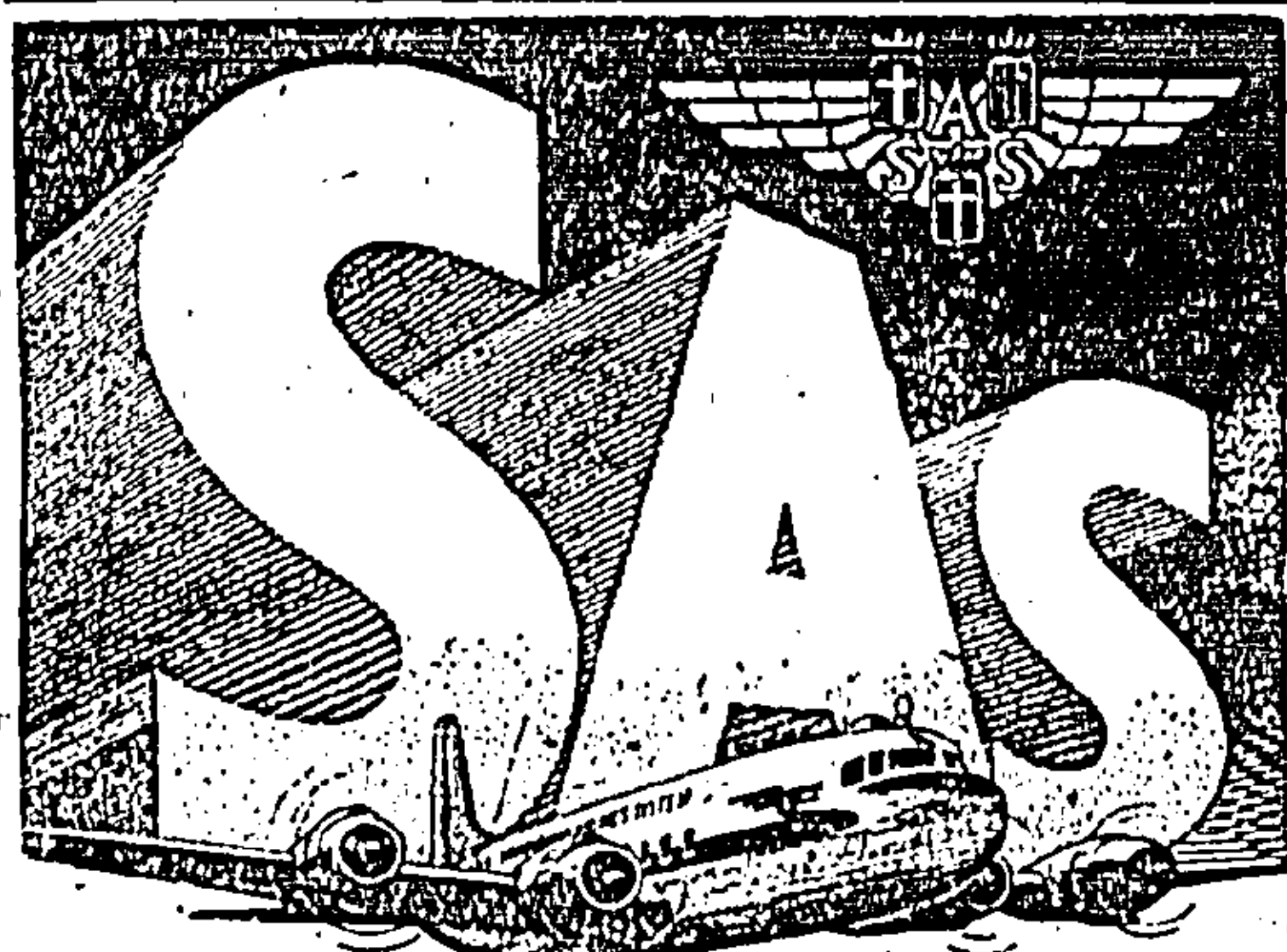
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Subscription Rates:
3 months: HK\$18.00
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AN INTER- NATIONAL FORCE

The formation of a multi-national United Nations force will no doubt be an outcome of the present conflict in Korea. But it cannot be formed in time to be of much value there. The American and South Korean troops are conducting a slow and gallant withdrawal. They will in the end probably abandon the South Western part of the peninsula and concentrate on a substantial bridgehead in South Keisho Province, covering the port and main railway out of Pusan. At the same time they are building up men and material, imposing heavy losses on the invaders, and reducing the tremendous margin of superiority on the ground enjoyed by the aggressors. By the time the delaying action has accomplished its purpose and the line to be held is reached, the American ground forces will doubtless be adequate for the limited perimeter involved.

Whether General MacArthur would like to have an international force to take part in the break-out when the time comes is a matter best left to his own decision. But the London "Observer" expresses what is undoubtedly a general and genuine desire on the part of the British to play a part, if only a token part, in the ground fighting as well as in Naval and air action. It is unnecessary to bother about the jeers in one of the Moscow papers, which suggests that Britain is using her difficulties in Malaya, and France her troubles in Indo-China, as excuses. They are realities, not excuses.

Even so, both countries would undoubtedly like to have forces on the ground fighting alongside the Americans. The conflict in Korea has overnight removed the centre of tension from the Indo-China border to a thousand miles further North. It is believed there have been large Chinese troop movements Northward from the provinces bordering on Hong Kong and Indo-China. It would be a matter of no great difficulty to send a small token force to Korea, and replace it by relays from the Middle East and Singapore. Anglo-American solidarity is taken for granted in any real crisis, however. As a moral demonstration, of course, a real United Nations force would be of more value. But everybody knows the peculiar problems of supply, language, training, liaison, etc. In the end decision rests with the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, who have already received numerous offers of ground forces, and will no doubt decide wisely.

More important, perhaps, is the global aspect of the strategic position. A nerve war has now been launched at a variety of vulnerable and tender spots all along the free frontiers with the closed curtain countries. Sweden, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Persia are targets of Soviet menaces. The situation may become a trifle heated in Germany, too. The British and other major Governments should shape their course accordingly, and match the measures the United States is taking at home to prepare for contingencies. The best contribution India and Pakistan can make to the strengthening of themselves and the Commonwealth as a

COVENTRY: A BOOM TOWN

By Neville Randall

Thirteen telephone calls could not produce a bedroom for the night. The fourteenth unearthed a double room, paid for next morning with a double bill.

It is neither Blackpool nor Brighton. It has no pier, no night life, no museum, art gallery, central library or even a big store. Its shops are in prefabs, its cathedral in ruins.

But it exports more per head than any other town in the country. Its craftsmen earn more than in any town but London. And it grows by 5,000 people a year.

It is one of Britain's boom towns—Coventry.

Everything in Coventry is getting bigger every day. Britain's No. 1 export industry is motor-cars, and Coventry makes a quarter of them.

The biggest single firm is Standards. They have set up a new production record every month this year. In May they made 8,000 cars and tractors, and in this one month sent abroad 60 per cent of their total exports for the whole of 1949. In June they expect to make more.

There is no secret about how this is done. "We work on the incentive system," said the Standard spokesman. "We pay a higher rate for the same job than any other town. And we get a higher production."

High wages have attracted to Coventry the highest concentration of technical ability in the country. The reason for the high wages themselves is not quite so simple.

When peace came

When peace came to Britain in 1945, Coventry laid out its factories for the battle for exports. New piece rates had to be fixed. Even workers admitted that they had to aim at something a little lower than the skilled engineer's wartime average of £11 to £12 a week.

But there was another factor. No factory could get enough materials to give its workers what is known as a clear run. So the new rates allowed for stoppages and delay when the workers, through no fault of their own, were forced to be idle.

Today the shortage of materials is at last coming to an end. The workers have a clear run. The actual wages are the highest since the war.

Ask any Coventry firm or organisation what these wages are and they change the subject. The secretary of the Coventry Amalgamated Engineers' Union was less reticent. "The average earnings for skilled engineers in other towns," he said, "are little more than 3s. an hour. In Coventry they are 5s. On a 44-hour week, this represents a weekly wage of £11 without overtime. One firm pays 6s."

Even the most cautious and not-to-be-quoted estimate was that an engineer in Coventry

whole is to settle the Kashmir problem. That will be no less useful than Pandit Nehru's representations for a speedy and peaceful settlement of the Korean problem by securing the withdrawal of the North Koreans to the 38th Parallel. Stalin will, of course, make the most of this chance to pose as a lover of peace. But mere words count for little now: deeds alone have any value in the present scheme of things.

Meanwhile, it would take many months to organise an international force similar to the Fifth Army, composed of six major nations, which fought in the Italian campaign. Such a force ought really to have been organised during the Palestine upheaval. By the time it could be of any value in a campaign in Korea, it would in all probability be unnecessary. That is not to say such a force should not be organised. This crisis in Korea would be the last by any means. It may well be needed sooner rather than later.

Meanwhile, the United States' forces in the field in Korea display the United Nations flag alongside their own. They represent more than themselves or their own nation, or even their special obligations under the armistice measures. They are in truth a national force representing an international purpose, sanctioned by the United Nations and upheld by the whole of the free world. A moral demonstration of greater value than any international reinforcement of the Americans in Korea would be measured by the Home Government's match those being taken by the United States at home, which President Truman is expected to disclose in detail later this week.

try makes 25 per cent more than his counterpart in almost any other town.

Shopmen happy

Who else shares in this prosperity? The sale of beer over Britain as a whole has fallen by about a third since the post-war peak. The landlord of Coventry's biggest commercial hotel is selling more now than he was in the days when he knew he could get rid of everything that the brewery could let him have. The manager of the biggest shoe shop is just as happy. "Business is up again on last year," he confessed. "There seems to be more money to spend

on shoes here than anywhere else in Britain."

Every week a 100 people come to Coventry hoping to share in the boom. Since the end of the war the population has increased by 32,000.

What prevents you from joining in, too?

I went to a house agent and asked him how long it would take him to find me a house to let. "House to let?" he asked. "That's a thing of the past. We get a 100 inquiries a week. We've even given up keeping a list. House to buy? Yes. If you pay three to four times its value in 1939. We've just sold a four bed-roomed house in Kenilworth.

It cost £1,350 before the war. It went for £8,000. We thought the ceiling had been reached two years ago but prices are still rising."

Sharing the boom

If you owned a house in Coventry before the war you can sell it and share in the boom without being an engineer. If you are just selling up house, you may have to mortgage your resources for years to come or wait for a slump. And if you are a housewife you have already found it cheaper to pay bus or train fares to places as far away as Northampton to do your shopping. Coventry pays the highest wages outside London. Its prices are as expensive as London's, too. That is life in a boom town.

How strong is the Red Air Force?

By William
Courtenay

The Soviet Air Force is an integral part of the Soviet Army and Navy and therefore mainly a tactical weapon, though the fighter air force and the long-range bomber force may recently have been given more independence.

Russia has gathered experience of special air tasks in the Spanish and Greek civil wars. Before World War II the Russian Air Force was built up on aircraft capable of operating with the infantry or with armour on the German model.

In Europe

Her basic fighter is the Yak, which is produced in many types, the latest of which is a jet. Another jet with swept-back

wings is the M.I.G. with a German engine.

U.S. B.29 Superfortress bombers which lost their way and landed in Russia after the war were used by Russian aeronautical engineers for copying. Last year they produced versions seen at the Moscow May Day Parade and it may be presumed they possess some squadrons of them this year.

During the war there was no evidence that Russian airmen were trained in long-range bombing by day or by night.

Professor Greenhalgh, lecturing on Russian war industry to U.S. reserve officers recently estimated the Soviet Air Force had 18,000 aircraft with a reserve of 10,000.

North Korean airmen will be limited in numbers and will have been trained at Manchurian airfields to which the Japanese Air Force was driven by the bombing of Japan. And Russian pilots carrying North Korean passports are probably employed to fly to reinforce the few Korean airmen.

The capture of a number of German scientists has enabled the Russians to develop their jet fighters.

Pictures of some of her jet fighter types are in the possession of American and British Intelligence Staffs.

No instruments

If her civil aviation is any guide she has a strange way of using transport planes. They fly low over the vast rolling plains of Russia which stretch to the Ural Mountains. All the flying is by visual contact with the ground and not by instruments.

Whether, therefore, she has large forces trained to fly by instruments or in the dark; or able to carry out long-range bomber attacks by night is doubtful.

And the greatest test of all of the efficiency of an air force—technical maintenance on the ground—is likely to prove her biggest headache. If she should do much flying from Asiatic bases, Oriental planes are never much good at this task requiring high engineering precision work. The Japanese, among Orientals, were the sole exception.

In any trial of strength, therefore, on a large scale the Russian Air Force would be able to throw into the fight many thousands of wartime-type planes; some jet squadrons of fighters; but they would largely fly in co-operation with ground forces.

One way to get the plus prices down

By George Edinger

Adoption by the General Council of the British TUC of a new policy on wage restraints draws attention to the internationally debated question: Can the freeze withstand the first shock of devaluation?

For it is just being felt. Wholesale costs are 10 per cent higher than in July 1949; retail costs are up, so far, by two per cent.

Two-fold threat

This could hit wage earners two ways. If wages stood frozen while prices went up, living standards would be threatened. But if wages rose along with prices, all money values would drop, and savings would cease to be so.

But there is one obvious way out.

Belgium's wage-earners were in a similar plight in 1946. But instead of pressing for wage increases they turned all their energies towards reducing prices. They did reduce prices. And, spurred by the psychological effect of seeing living costs go down, Belgium shot back to pre-war plenty (more fairly shared) before any other country in Europe.

Planners foretold a crash, and must I imagine, still be waiting for it.

Kind that hurt

Britain in 1950 is better placed to reduce prices than Belgium was in 1946. Marshall Aid figures show that in direct taxes, the kind that hurt the wage-earner most, are higher in Britain than elsewhere in Western Europe.

In Austria the average 10 per cent of the national income; in Belgium 13 per cent; in France 13 per cent; in Italy eight per cent; in Holland 15 per cent; in Norway 14 per cent; in Sweden 10 per cent; and in Britain 17 per cent.

Clearly if that burden were lightened Britain could stand up to the full blast of devaluation and still preserve the purchasing power of her people.

One way to lighten the load might be to bring down purchase tax on necessities. Most countries pay a sort of purchase tax. Few peoples have not accepted so cheerfully the underprivileged position of British citizens, who, in their own country, can see foreign visitors buying in shops that operate the export scheme articles that would cost twice as much.

Abroad the less painful parallel is a sales tax. This ultimately falls on the customer, too. In Switzerland the amount is added openly to your bill.

You cannot compare the incidence of sales tax in Europe with the effect of purchase tax in Britain, so it is impossible to decide how far it explains Britain's high level of indirect taxation.

Alarming figure

Most countries lump the yield of such taxes into the same category as stamp duties and various other "taxes on transactions." But the yield of a sales tax is published separately, as in Canada (12s. a head a year) and the U.S. (12s. a head a year), the British purchase tax figure of

£6 a head a year looks alarmingly heavy by comparison. Put another way (and the American end of OEEC do put it that way) the purchase tax costs eight out of every 10 people in this Britain nearly £12 a year.

Ironically only a third of this sum comes from the heavy taxes on comforts and luxuries. Out of some £300,000,000 brought in by purchase tax last year £217,000,000 derives from those articles taxed at 33 1/3 per cent—the things most needful to the wage-earner.

Cutlery for instance, soap, clothes, bedding, and utility stockings. The real luxuries, those taxed at 100 per cent, barely produced enough to make good the losses on the ground nuts scheme.

Cannibalism

Immediate reduction of the humblest category of purchase tax would mean some loss to the revenue. But no one can gauge what loss. Every tax swallows an undue proportion of its yield in administration costs.

That is why the Britain of 1874—when income tax stood at 2d. in the £—needed to pay only one person in every 1700 to be a Civil Servant, while to administer today's taxes of 9s. in the £ requires one person out of every 50.

And the material loss to the Exchequer might be made good by the psychological stimulus of seeing prices fall—stimulus Britons have not yet experienced. Leon Blum's Socialist Government created an amazing impetus to French production by reducing prices 10 per cent in 1947.

I happened to be in Luxembourg when a similar ordinance was passed and posted in the shops.

The whole outlook of that little country changed overnight. Within weeks the Black Market had vanished, and by the year's end that little land which lost a third of all its wealth in the war was back on a 1939 standard.

ATOM-POWERED SUBMARINE

Washington, July 17. Construction work on a land-based model for an atom-powered submarine engine will begin at Arco, Texas, next month, Senator Brian McMahon (Democrat, Connecticut) announced today.

Senator McMahon, who is Chairman of the Senate-Atomic Energy Committee, predicted that a tremendous improvement in submarine performance is in the offing.

The Arco prototype, from which other engines are to be copied, is one of the experimental projects for atomic ship propulsion on which the Atomic Energy Commission has been working since early 1947.

The project is being carried on jointly for the AEC by the Argonne National Laboratories and the Westinghouse Corporation.

The statement disclosed that Senator McMahon, members of the AEC and high Navy officers will go to the New London, Connecticut, submarine base next Tuesday to discuss the progress being made on atomic power for submarines. Senator McMahon is also a member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.



Entirely new testament. As the U.S. said to Britain: Kurn over to Korea and help us.

The American China Policy Association, reports a contemporary, has released the text of a secret Chinese-Russian agreement.

Details of the agreement having been published in the world Press months ago, I must regard this as the best current example of American no-how.

"Refuse to leave Burma." That's rubbish.

"JAMCO, PAMCO merger being negotiated." I hear on indifferent authority that the new body will be called the Great Pamjamdram.

Hong Kong has no hesitation in using gadgets and appliances from any part of the world. Yesterday I noticed a young buck with his long, raven locks kept in place with a couple of kiribags.

This is what is known as being hair to all the ages. "Small Arsenal Captured In Peking." No, Myrtle, this is not another soccer catastrophe. Most of the British players have gone to Bogota.

The irate customer shouted at the apprentice: "You told me you could cut hair! This isn't hair-cutting, it's barbarism."

President Truman, daily commencing a new storage space for history's biggest surplus stock of grain, eggs, potatoes, dried milk, etc., assures a jittery nation that there are no signs of a food shortage.

This sort of thing makes the outside world really fed up. "Tentative plans for Europe evacuation set." Sounds like a good chance for non-short Australia to pick up a few million immigrants.

Senator states the Korean war may last nine months. That is indeed a pregnant statement.

"U.S. gets first clear picture of task ahead." This is what is known in military circles as a task force.

"You seem to think I'm a perfect fool!" "None of us is perfect, my dear."



"I said thank goodness the Scots don't come here to play cricket. I couldn't stand the sound of bagpipes at Lord's."

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RATTLING THE SABRE

Europeans kept in perpetual state of the war jitters

ATTACKS ON YUGOSLAVIA

Sabre rattling—an old European summer sport—is keeping Europe in a perpetual state of jitters. The Korean war has put much more ominous meaning into the traditional summer military manoeuvres. To date there is no official confirmation that the marching of troops in various countries in Eastern Europe, curfews on frontiers and talk of war and other incidents are any more than continuation of the war nerves which the Cominform has turned on and off at will for a long time. But if it is only a war of nerves it is succeeding in keeping nerves in a tense state. Everyone expects other incidents somewhere along the long periphery of the Russian empire.

SATELLITES ON THE KOREA WAR

London, July 16. Eastern European Communist countries continued during the week-end to interpret the Korean war as a warning to Balkan peoples that the "imperialists have now passed from intrigue to open aggression," Reuters' radio listening station reported tonight.

Radio Moscow broadcast, in its home service, an article contributed to the latest issue of the official Communist bulletin by Gaius Peter, Politburo member of the Hungarian Communist Party, calling on the Yugoslav people to revolt against the Tito regime.

The article assured the Yugoslav people of "solidarity and sympathy of the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union."

Moscow Radio tonight had no comment of its own to add.

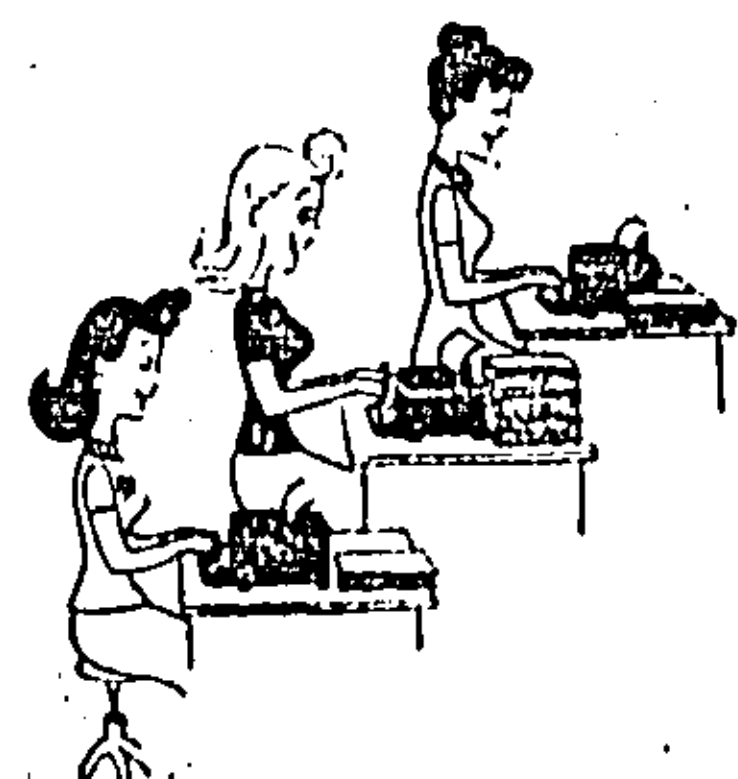
According to the Bulgarian Radio, Yugoslav workers were "blowing up locomotives" and organising "incidents in factories". It further claimed that "resistance points" had been formed by anti-Tito elements throughout Yugoslavia.

These points, it was alleged, had "sabotaged Tito's mobilisation and his aggressive plans against the People's Democracies."

The Albanian Radio said that "Tito's regime is continuing King Alexander's policy in Macedonia—the policy of colonial servitude and exploitation."—Reuter.

Nicosia, July 16. A left-wing "Congress for Peace" in Famagusta today passed a resolution condemning "American imperialism" in Korea.—Reuter.

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Bevin on sideline



Illness and recent operations have kept the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, out of Whitehall during the Korean crisis and its concomitant headaches for Britain. Here Mr. Bevin leaves the London Clinic, where he was convalescing, for a short afternoon drive. He is now back at work. (AP Photo).

NO RESPONSE TO UN APPEAL

Great Britain may send "token force"

London, July 16.

The United Nations appeal for aid to South Korea, sent to 53 non-Communist nations last Friday, has so far brought no promise of military assistance for General MacArthur's outnumbered and retreating forces.

Early reactions showed that many countries, while supporting the United Nations' action over Korea, feel that their forces are needed for their own defence or for other existing commitments overseas.

Political sources in London said today that Britain was likely to send a token force to South Korea. A large force could not be sent in view of Britain's defence commitments at other points around the Soviet bloc.

The sources pointed out that Britain no longer has the services of the Indian army at her disposal.

The Cabinet tomorrow will consider the appeal for additional aid in Korea. It is likely also to hear of the exchanges between the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on the former's approach to Washington and Moscow.

The request for ground forces for Korea, telegraphed by Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, was received in London yesterday.

The Cabinet meeting will be attended by the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies.

French hint

A spokesman of the French Foreign Office in Paris today said that France had not yet received the United Nations' appeal. He pointed out that France has been actively committed in fighting Communism

in Indo-China for the last four years.

Reuter cables from Scandinavian countries indicated that neither Norway, Sweden nor Denmark was likely to risk weakening its defences by sending troops to Korea.

The Norwegian Government announced today that it was unable to supply troops from its extremely small forces but it was ready to send merchant shipping for transport purposes.

In Stockholm, usually well-informed observers were convinced that Sweden would send only Red Cross aid.

A Cabinet meeting will be held in Copenhagen, early this week to discuss the appeal.

Political observers today predicted that Denmark would send only medical teams.

Israel's "No"

In Tel Aviv, Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, said today that Israel's reply to the United Nations' appeal for troops in Korea would be sharply determined by her own security requirements.

"While the Arab States stubbornly refuse to negotiate peace and while Egypt and Jordan maintain troops outside their borders," he said.

(Continued at foot of next col.)

Labour leader wants all-out preparedness

Washington, July 16. Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, today demanded all-out preparedness for any eventuality—including mobilisation of labour.

"We find ourselves facing a situation with the implications of a third world war," he said in a statement.

"If war is localised now it is only a question of time until the inevitable happens. Only preparedness can safeguard us," he added.—Reuter.

RED PROPAGANDA INTENSIFYING

Stockholm, July 16. Sweden's Socialist Prime Minister, M. Tage Erlander, today said that Communists everywhere are intensifying their propaganda for the so-called "Stockholm Peace Appeal."

Speaking in a town in Western Sweden, M. Erlander added: "I must confess that it is with feelings of considerable disgust that we here in Sweden witness the use of the name of our capital in this way in the international Communist propaganda."

"Of course this so-called Stockholm Appeal has no more connection with Stockholm than similar earlier appeals emanating back from so-called peace conferences in Paris and New York with democratic opinion in France and the United States."

"The overwhelming majority of the Swedish people have no sympathy for the attempts of the Communists to exploit for their own ends mankind's love of peace and abhorrence of war."

"One of the main points of the Stockholm Appeal is that the Government who first uses the atomic weapon against any country commits a crime against humanity."

"Our attitude in this respect has already been clearly stated by the Foreign Minister in Parliament on March 12. He said that any government starting a war of aggression with or without atomic weapons commits a crime against humanity."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PLEDGE

Sydney, July 16.

Australia today considered a United Nations request to back Australian air and naval contingents in Korea with ground troops as the Labour Party pledged to fight Communist attempts to halt war supplies to the front.

"While we have troops overseas, the Australian Labour Party will stand up to any action that may be necessary to see they are adequately supplied," the Federal opposition leader, J.B. Chifley, told a conference of the New South Wales branch of the Labour Party.

The Party also branded the Russians instigators of the Korean war.

Mr. Chifley was referring to the ban on handling of war cargoes to Korea, imposed by the Communist-controlled executive of the Seamen's Union.

Rank and file Seamen's Union members in all Australian ports have called meetings for Tuesday in an attempt to expel the Communist leaders and lift the ban.—United Press.

MADAME SONGKRAM FOR LONDON

Bangkok, July 16. More than 2,000 friends and well-wishers saw Madame Songkram, the wife of the Siam Premier, Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songkram, embark for London by air here at mid-day.

High Government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps were at the aerodrome.—Reuter.

borders, Israel's position is likely to be affected," he added.

Replying to foreign correspondents at the Foreign Office Mr. Sharett said that Israel's attitude to Taiwan was not the same as to Korea. However, "our attitude regarding Korea derives from the Security Council's resolution while no such decision has been taken by the Council regarding Taiwan."

In Auckland, New Zealand, the Prime Minister, Sidney Holland, announced that his Cabinet would consider Mr. Lie's request.

In Karachi, an appeal to strengthen the hands of the United Nations, and spare the world from the horrors of another war was made today by the Governor-General, Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, broadcasting to the nation on the eve of the annual Muslim festival.

Referring to the Korean war, he said: "The spark that has been lighted in Korea is quite capable of developing into a world conflagration."

"It is the duty of peace-loving nations to throw their weight on the side of peace and avert the impending catastrophe," he said.

"The United Nations is confronted with a crucial test. On the outcome depends the future of this organisation and also that of humanity."—Reuter and Associated Press.

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Truman preparing report to nation on the Korean war

Washington, July 16. President Truman is expected to report to Congress and the nation on the Korean war this week, so preparing the way for later requests for limited mobilisation of manpower and industry.

The general belief here is that the President will also request limited economic control to meet expected increased military spending.

The President last week told a Press conference that he was considering asking Congress to leave to make an address on the Korean situation.

He also said that he had under consideration a new mobilisation

dustrial mobilisation and the possibility of asking Congress for more money for military defence purposes.

The belief that the President was almost ready to tell the nation the facts about Korea was strengthened yesterday when he had a 45-minute conference with the Army Chief of Staff, General Lawton Collins, and the Air Force Chief of Staff, General Hoyt Vandenberg, on their return from a Far East tour.

The President has consistently taken an optimistic view of the outcome of the Korean situation. It was believed here that any report from him to the nation would stress that there was no reason for pessimism despite the

President Truman, held on the job today by the war crisis in Korea, went to work in his White House office at 9.20 this morning.

The President did not say what his Sabbath task was but responded, "I guess so," when a reporter asked if he was going to work.

Well-placed sources have indicated that he is nearing the point of decision on the amount of cash he will ask for the Korean fighting and the degree of manpower and economic mobilisation needed.

Mr. Truman walked across the street from 315 House, temporary Presidential residence, accompanied by three Secret Service men.—Reuter and Associated Press.

Royal word for the loser



Queen Mary (seated foreground) talks with Mrs. Margaret Osborne Dupont (right) of Wilmington, Delaware, beaten at Wimbledon, in the final of the All-England Women's Singles Tennis Championship by Louise Brough (left) of Beverly Hills, California, the reigning champion. (Associated Press Photo).

AUSTRALIANS WORRIED BY DEFENCE WEAKNESS

Sydney, July 17:

The Korean fighting focussed attention of Australians to their own weak defences.

"Never in our history have Australian military forces been at such a pitifully low ebb," said the former Premier, W. M. "Little Digger" Hughes, who, at 86, still sits on the Liberal benches in the House of Representatives.

"Apart from about 2,000 troops now in Japan," Mr. Hughes said, "Australia could not muster a single trained infantry battalion, a single regiment of modern tanks or a single efficient artillery regiment."

At short notice, the Government can throw in little more than 50,000 armed forces to protect Australia's 12,000-mile coastline and 8,000,000 people. This includes about 20,000 members of the citizens militia. The Army, Navy and Air Force each have roughly 10,000 regulars.

"While there is still time for it—and there is seldom time after the blow has fallen—our military, naval and air plans should be pushed ahead as quickly and thoroughly as possible," warned the "Sydney Sun".

The "Melbourne Herald" recalled that Australia suffered heavy casualties in the last two wars because it began preparations after the fighting started.

"Next time the cost of inexperience may be greater," it added.

Defence talks

Since the Menzies-Fadden Government came into office last December—after eight years of Labour rule—it has vigorously tackled Australia's position in Asian affairs.

In January, the External Affairs Minister, Percy Spender, helped to author a plan for Commonwealth aid to South East Asia at Colombo and visited Indonesia. Later, he made a trip to the Philippines and also toured the New Guinea area. Mr. Spender also presided at the Commonwealth conference held in Sydney in May.

In the last few months there have been several high-level defence and security discussions with British and American military leaders. Lieutenant-General George Stratemeyer, U.S. Far East air chief, and Admiral Arthur Radford, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, held informal meetings with Australian defence officials during brief visits.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General for South East Asia, detailed the Malayan picture for the Australian Cabinet while here for the May aid conference.

In June, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, held a series of important conferences with Australian army officers before visiting other Commonwealth nations.

Direct bearing
Australians realise very clearly that whatever happens in the Far East has a direct bearing on their country's security.

The Government has already despatched air force units to help British forces in Malaya. And it promptly assigned Australian naval and air units to help General Douglas MacArthur in Korea. "The invasion of South Korea should finally dispel any illusions that Russia will shrink from active military operations to attain her policy ends," said the Sydney "Morning Herald".

"Australia must be prepared to face the prospect—and perhaps the early prospect—of an armed Communist advance through Indo-China into South East Asia."

One of the promises made by the present Government during the December election campaign was to introduce compulsory military training. The Government's decision has been dramatically vindicated by the current situation.

Labour blamed
The Australian Defence Council recently announced its decision to draft 15,000 men in the 18-year-old group early next year. Military authorities estimate the number will gradually reach 21,000 by 1954.

The Army Minister, Josiah Francis, explained that the Government scheme is designed to ease the burden of defence as possible with industry and students.

Some army officers blame the former Labour Government for the nation's present defence position. They charge that former Defence Minister, John Dedman, surrounded himself with "foreign theorists" with little sympathy for the Army and its requirements.

Mr. Dedman, a firm believer in push-button warfare and confident that the United States would inevitably win any war waged in the next 25 years, concentrated on research projects like the Woomera, South Australia, rocket range.—United Press.

Heavy loss in Aldershot barracks fire

Aldershot, July 16.

A military show at Aldershot, historic garrison town which the King and Queen were to have inspected this week, went up in flames today.

A jeep, 10 motor trailers and other equipment worth between £80,000 and £100,000 were lost.

Ammunition, stacked together with motorised and airborne equipment, exploded as civilian firemen and army fire squads tried to stem the flames.

The fire broke out in a 180-foot long gymnasium just off a parade ground where the equipment of a parachute regiment was being prepared for inspection by the King and Queen next Wednesday.

Within an hour the gymnasium and military display was destroyed.—Reuter.

ISRAEL ACCUSES SYRIANS

Haifa, July 16.

An Israeli spokesman today said that two Syrian Army planes yesterday committed Syria's second armistice infringement in four days by flying over Israel territory in Upper Galilee.

He said that the planes crossed the border near Lake Huleh and flew over Safed and Rosh Pina.

Israel has protested to the Chairman of the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission over the incident in a sharply worded note. This said that only last Wednesday, Syrians killed a member of a Jewish agricultural settlement and wounded another trying to recover a police launch which was captured by Syrians on Lake Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee).—Reuter.

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EXPERTS' CONFIDENCE IN OUTCOME IN KOREA

Washington, July 15.

As the Korean fighting entered its fourth week, military men continued confident of eventual success in repelling the invaders and one of their reasons was faith in air power. They contend that the results of air blows will show up more and more in the weeks to come. Popular public belief in the ability of planes to halt aggression was all but shattered in the first three weeks of the Korean conflict, but military experts contend this sentiment has swung too far.

Defence authorities acknowledged that neither air nor sea power alone or combined can halt aggression, but they commented that, from being vastly overrated, the Air Force has suddenly become underrated in popular feeling.

The peak of confidence probably came after the success of the Berlin airlift. The depth of the distrust followed last week as the Asiatic Reds rolled forward several miles daily despite air strikes at them.

The United States intends to pour ground forces in Korea and, through the United Nations, has called upon other countries to help South Korea. More troops and bigger tanks are admittedly needed at the front, but military men insist that destruction behind the enemy lines wrought by strategic and tactical bombers will begin to show results in due time, especially when more sorties are possible. They point out guerrillas can live off the land to a certain extent, but that tanks must have liquid fuel from refineries or dumps great distances back. When these are destroyed, the tanks will soon slow down their assault.

Similarly, ammunition, gun replacements and other supplies must move forward to the front by railroad or truck line. These are vulnerable to prolonged and repeated hits from light bombers and strafing planes.

Major effort yet to come

So far the United States has rained only a fraction of the blows which are possible against such targets, chiefly because most air strikes have been launched from Japan. The U.S. forces are now at work completing suitable take-off and landing strips in South Korea so that more squadrons can operate from Korean territory itself. One or more have been readied hastily.

Experts explained that air power hits in two general ways behind the lines:

1. Long-range bombers of the B-29 class blow up oil refineries, factories, assembly centres. In Korea the number of targets for this type is scarce. One raid of 50 B-29s was reported a few days ago. Some other sorties have been made. The planes can strike easily from Japan.

2. Light bombers and strafing planes blow up railroad junctions, hit railway engines, trains, truck convoys and bridges. In Korea, this type of attack will be far more effective than heavy bombing, according to experts here.

In the United States' first efforts of this kind, fast jet planes were used. They proved unsuitable for three reasons:

Mothball planes

1. They came from Japan and consequently had only a short time to work over targets. 2. They were too fast, with the result that in aiming at a locomotive, truck or tank they had only a split second to focus on the target, then were 20-40 miles beyond it before they could turn around for another strike.

3. They are designed chiefly for high-level operations such as at 40,000 feet and do not fly efficiently near ground level. Their fuel consumption is vastly greater in low altitudes.

Starting 10 days ago, the United States began to "de-cockoon" or take from storage slower fliers and light bombers, including the P-51 plane used in World War II, usually for strafing, and A-24 attack bombers which are better suited for use over railway junctions, bridges and other small targets.

When more of these reach the war theatre and other supplies also begin to arrive in number, the defence picture should change experts said.

Sceptical persons wondered if there was time for such equipment to arrive without the defenders being driven to the sea. The military authorities here replied that there would be "no Dunkirk" in Korea.

With American, British, French and Dutch warships in command of the sea around Korea and Allied planes dominating the skies, the Red invaders are in a sense plunging into a "tunnel" as they progress Southward.

From the facts, observers here drew further consolation to add to the encouraging words of the Army Chief of Staff, General J. Lawton Collins, who said upon his return this week-end from Far Eastern Headquarters that everything would turn out all right.—United Press.

UN urged to control South Korea

Washington, July 15.

Yong Jeung Kim, president of the Korean Affairs Institute, today urged the United Nations to take over the government of South Korea on the grounds that the present regime is wholly unpopular.

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, he also suggested that the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, be called on to mediate in the Korean war.

Asserting that pushing the North Korean forces to the 38th Parallel would be only a temporary solution, Kim proposed neutralisation of all Korea, insisted by the United Nations. Military force alone would not settle the current conflict, but the United Nations must also win the backing of the people.

"As the recent election proved, the present Government of the Republic of (South) Korea is discredited because of its misrule," he said. "Therefore it is essential that the United Nations create a body to take over civil administration without delay until Korea's case is finally settled."

Otherwise, it will appear, not only to the Koreans but to other peoples of Asia as well, that the United Nations is attempting to save an unpopular government.

Kim, who spent 32 years in the United States working for Korean-American understanding, called on American troops to make every reasonable effort to protect the lives and property of innocent Koreans who share no guilt for the present conflict. He said, "Most Korean homes are straw-thatched. One small bomb could easily reduce a large area to ashes, leaving hundreds homeless."

He added that with catastrophe facing millions of Koreans, it was the obvious duty of the United Nations to do all in its power to save them and he urged Mr. Lie to explore every avenue for a righteous solution.

Kim had long been opposed to division of Korea by the 38th Parallel and had warned in the past that it might lead to fratricidal crime which might well touch off World War III.

Korean blood will flow and international security will be endangered until the country is united under one government, he added and suggested that this be handled by neutralisation of Korea. Insisted by the United Nations.—United Press.

CANADIAN DESTROYERS SAIL FOR KOREA

Honolulu, July 15.

Three Canadian destroyers have left Pearl Harbor and are headed west with orders to join the United Nations forces in Korean waters.

A U.S. Navy spokesman at Pacific Fleet Headquarters said the three ships, the Cayuga, Sioux and Albatross, slipped out of port yesterday. They are under orders of Canadian Prime Minister Louis Saint Laurent to join UN forces in the war zone.

There are 60 officers and 750 men aboard the destroyers.—Associated Press.

Senator says Russia is now working on hydrogen bomb

Washington, July 15.

The chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, Senator Brien McMahon, said flatly today that Russia was working on the hydrogen bomb and that the United States was now selecting a site to test its own H-bomb.

Senator McMahon (Democrat), while speaking that Russia had selected the Korean war zone as the site for its H-bomb test, said that the Soviet or the North Korean Communists.

Asked why Korea would not be a good target, Senator McMahon replied, in a radio interview, "The H-bomb is primarily a weapon to strike sources of power, sources of power for North Korea are not general. It is not any tank factories in North Korea."

Switching to the hydrogen bomb, interviewers asked the Senator if the H-bomb was capable of being constructed and delivered to a target.

"I think the hydrogen bomb can be built," he answered. "I believe it can be delivered—but I hope it never will be delivered. The only reason I hope it will be built is because the Soviets are working on it."

The question that United States scientists already are considering is site for an H-bomb test, came when Senator McMahon was asked if the Korean war would delay how atomic tests.

"One of the most important things we are dealing with is the rate of progress," replied Senator McMahon. "I believe the rate of progress is the key to the success of the atomic energy program."

Then he remarked that the hydrogen bomb test site is in the process of being selected.

He refused to discuss the size of Russia's stockpile of atomic bombs, commenting only that it was something every United States citizen should be thinking and praying about.

Asked whether diversion of men and materials to the H-bomb would mean fewer A-bombs, Senator McMahon said that would be true only if the supply of atomic materials was not increased.

"However," he added, "by putting on extra steam, extra effort and extra personnel, we can maintain our present atomic bomb production rate."

Only a few days ago, President Truman asked Congress for an additional \$520,000,000 to expand atomic facilities and speed work on the H-bomb—action which was interpreted to mean that the Atomic Energy Commission is now convinced the project is possible.—United Press.

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Malta: island of good-byes today

By C. G. Mortlock

Malta is an island not only of war rubble, sunshine and the George Cross. For the next six years at least, it must be a land of "good-byes."

In every home, round every family circle, the question that has to be answered is: "Where shall we go?" "How shall we get there?"

For Malta's particular problem is that it has too many people—over 100,000—on a tiny island. Between now and 1956, one in every three people on Malta must get out.

There are 312,000 people living there now. Normally there can be work, homes, and food for only 250,000—or, as its Health Minister believes, only 200,000. This overcrowding grows all the time, because the Maltese go in for big families. Apart from the need to cut down the number of people on Malta, 8,000 would have to leave every year just to offset the birth-rate and keep the population the same.

Fewer jobs now
Before the war there were 200,000 people on Malta and they were able to make a living only because Britain kept a major fleet there and a large establishment of artillery, infantry and other corps.

Now there are more people, fewer jobs. There is only a bath-tub fleet, insignificant army depots. It's true the dockyard employs more people than pre-war, but many are under-employed and sackings are expected.

How are the Maltese to live? To maintain the swollen population the Malta Government is drawing three million pounds a year from the War Damage Reconstruction Fund from Britain. Even this yearly sum is over-spend, and 1956 is the emigration deadline because in that year this "fifty" will be completed.

So bankruptcy faces this newly self-governing colony unless there is a mass exodus.

Since 1948 almost 12,000 people have emigrated but, because of the birth-rate, the population has still increased. And now emigration will be cut off.

The Malta Government has an agreement with the Australian Government for assisted passages for migrants. Each Government pays £30 towards the passage and the migrant's share is £10. But the difficulty is shipping. Malta chartered two ships, "Ocean Victory" and "Ocean Triumph," each to take over 1,000 emigrants to Australia, but no other ships are available. Another difficulty is that the free emigration scheme for the Forces does not apply to Maltese.

ex-Servicemen, although they fought for the British Forces and paid British Income Tax. The Malta British Legion is fighting to gain this right.

They want to go

Maltese mainly wish to go to Australia, but some are heading for the United Kingdom, United States and Canada. None has been admitted to South Africa because the Maltese Government does not consider Maltese as Europeans.

What sort of people are these emigrants? Usually men and women with well-earned hopes and a determination to seek prosperity for their children. Likened to the story of Mary Vella, of Hazzlewood—the heaviest bombed dockyard area—

"First our house was destroyed and we have been living with my husband for the last eight years. My husband was discharged from the dockyard as redundant five months ago. There is no other work for trained fitters, so he emigrated to Australia and is now working with the Victoria State Electrical Corporation. We are awaiting news that he has found accommodation for myself and the five children so that we can join him."

Joseph Gahaballa, of Valetta, had his hotel destroyed by bombs. He is now working for his uncle at the Westminster Hotel and will leave for Australia on May 15. He told me: "There is a better future for the hotel business in Australia, as there are few tourists in Malta these days. If I don't go someone else must. So I have decided to risk everything to give my children a better chance. There is no prospect of being my own boss again in Malta."

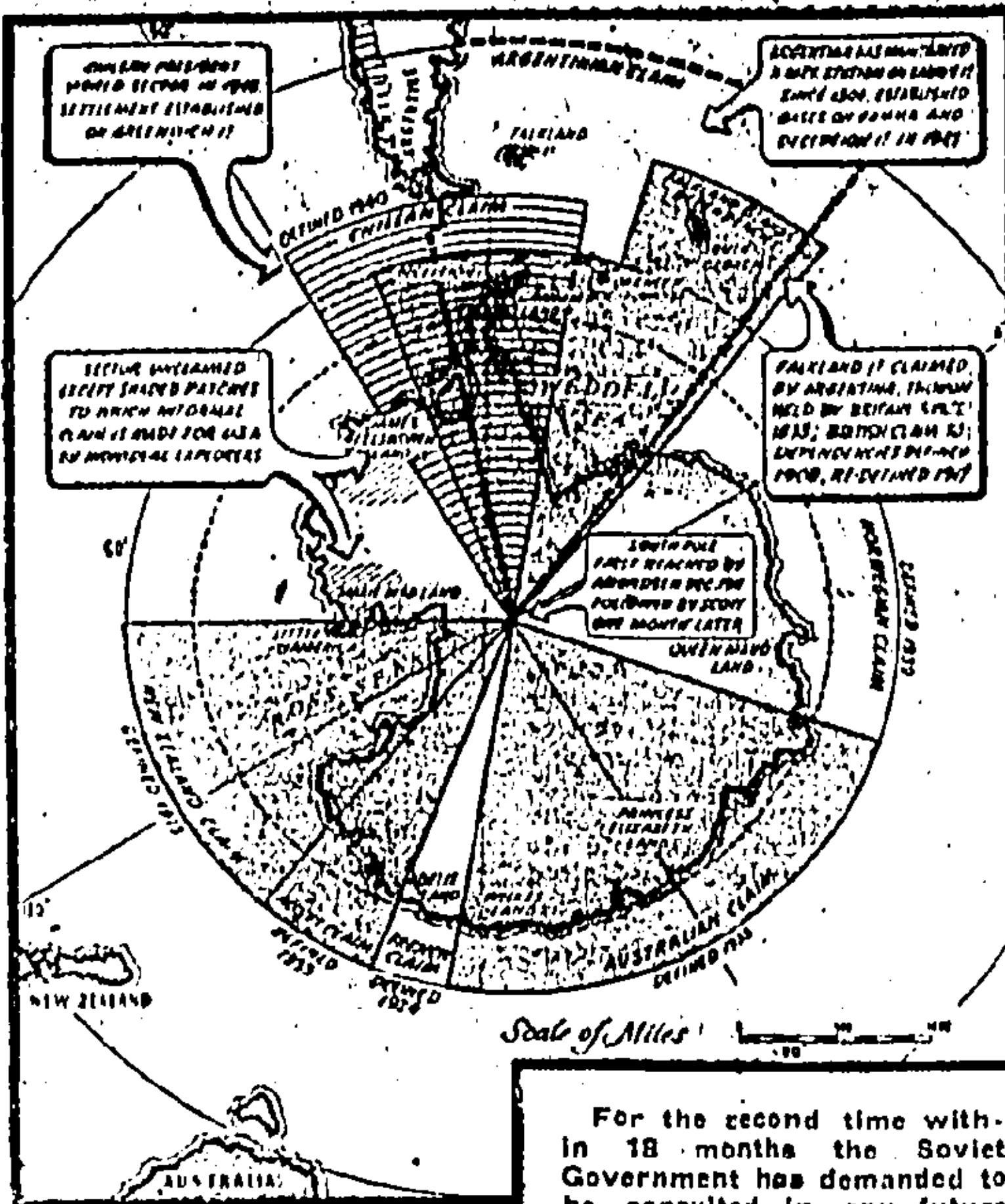
Australia is today to the Maltese what the United States was to Europeans at the end of the last century—the land of hope and opportunity. But many are emigrating to America, and the U.S. Consulate in Valetta is granting 200 visas a month.

The crisis grows

Gianni Grech, of Sliema, said: "I am selling my business to join my brother in New York, where he has his own business. When I am settled I will send for my family, but I cannot marry and raise a family with the present moneyed future."

At present the solution of the problem is nowhere in sight, and with slackening emigration through shipping shortage, the increase in the population is likely. As 1956 approaches the crisis grows and mass unemployment seems inevitable. There is a general appeal from the Maltese, "Give us the ships, we can fill them."

CONFLICTING CLAIMS TO ANTARCTICA



For the second time within 18 months the Soviet Government has demanded to be consulted in any future international discussions of Antarctica. It followed this with the announcement of a new Russian whaling and exploring expedition to the Antarctic.

Existing claims to sectors of this continent, the highest, coldest and stormiest in the world, are indicated on the map. At least two-thirds of its 6,000,000 square miles of ice-capped desert are unexplored. Its vast economic value lies in the whaling grounds. Belief that vast mineral deposits, including uranium, are to be found there has yet to be justified by research and discovery.

The most disputed sector lies South of the "tail" of South America, where British, Chilean and Argentine claims overlap. Russia's demand for a say in the political future of the continent is based on the enterprise of the Russian navigator, Bellingshausen, who, some 130 years ago, circumnavigated Antarctica.

'Black gold' rush and not a single saloon in sight

By GORDON YOUNG

A tall, lanky man who has £3,500,000 a year to spend and who turns for daily guidance in his life to the Bible is the main figure among those who rule the destinies of Western Canada's oil boom.

He is Ernest Charles Manning, who at 41 has been Premier of Alberta for seven years, ever since the death of Premier "Bible" Borden, whose devoted disciple he was.

A firm hand

Sitting comfortably in a Parliament in which his followers hold 51 of the 57 seats, Premier Manning keeps a firm hand on a Government which, while nominally pledged to carry out the unorthodox principles of Social Credit, has, in fact, acted like a shrewd and enlightened Conservative Administration. By sheer sincerity, Premier Manning has won the respect of even the most cynical among his political and business opponents.

Whatever his political cares, he never fails once a week to travel over in Calgary, 230 miles away, to conduct a Sunday service from the Prophetic Bible Institute, which is heard on the radio by more than 2,000,000 people.

He is a dapper, precise figure who, in a country of cow-punchers, wears spats, likes gardening, and plays the violin. He is also the man chiefly responsible for the fact that the oilfields are being developed in a carefully controlled way—and that Edmonton is the quietest, most staid "boom town" in history.

There's nothing like those Western movies. If you walk down Jasper Avenue, the main street of this city of nearly 500,000 people, you won't find a gambling den, saloon, or night club in sight. Public drinking is forbidden, there are no Sunday cinemas, and the restaurant of the main hotel closes down at 8.30 every night.

Some of the tough old men now flooding into the city—many of them private battle-parties in their hotel bedrooms—in Alberta the only place you can legally invite a girl for a drink is to your bed-room—but mostly they just stand each other ice-cream sodas at the local drug stores.

Keeping calm

To Premier Manning, whose Minister of Mines, N. E. Tanner, is also a bishop of the Mormon Church, such austerity seems a desirable part of the determined effort which Alberta has made to keep calm, judgment and a cool head in the face of its sudden wealth.

SHINWELL TRIP TO PARIS

Paris, July 18. Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, the Minister of Defence, who visited Paris today, was entertained to lunch by the French Prime Minister, M. René Pleven, when the new French Defence Minister, M. Jules Moch, was present. A Western Union spokesman said that Mr. Shinwell's visit was to make preliminary arrangements for the regular meeting of the Western Union Defence Ministers, due to take place in Paris later this week.

Trader John ruled an African tribe

By Dudley Hawkins

Come along with me and meet the "Trader Horn" of 1950—Africa's "White King"—otherwise John Boyes, 80-year-old Yorkshireman who journeyed round the world before he was 20 and once "owned" Africa's second highest mountain.

The Duke of Gloucester shook John's hand when he presented the Letters Patent which raised Nairobi to city status—first city in the Colonial Empire to be thus honoured by the King.

Richly, Boyes deserved the distinction. No man has done more in the development of Kenya and all East Africa. And few men can look back on a life so packed with adventure.

Call of the sea

It all began when John ran away from his home in Hull 67 years ago. He found the call of the sea so strong that he packed his few boyish belongings and said goodbye. He "adventured" round the world under sail, becoming more and more fascinated with the stories of Africa—the "Dark Continent" then being explored.

He quit the sea for Africa, fought in the Matabele campaign, knew Dr. Jameson, of Jameson's Field fame, and worked his way to Zanzibar, where he became captain of the Sultan of Zanzibar's "flagship."

His adventures were only beginning. He hankered after the unknown—and the "great unknown" in those days was East Africa, a huge area of unexplored jungle and mountain, peopled by savage tribesmen and roamed by elephant herds.

For more than 300 miles he trekked into the unknown continent until he came to the area where Nairobi now stands, then peopled only by the Wa-Kikuyu tribe.

An opportunist

Ever an opportunist, John settled in the land where the white Government did not run. He became the "military organiser" of the Wa-Kikuyu in their bloody struggles with their neighbours—the fierce Masai, Zulu-like warriors, who, with their 7ft. spears, were the scourge of East Africa.

Living on milk and blood, the Masai warriors were a law unto themselves. Every tribe went in fear of them, particularly the peace-loving Wa-Kikuyu, who feared their bananas, trees and crops on the verdant Kenya Highlands.

John told me: "I decided that I would organise the Kikuyu warriors and show them that every Masai raid need not mean loss of cattle, ravaged crops, burnt villages, slaughtered tribesmen."

We should raise twenty armoured divisions -- now

(Continued From Page 6)

Atomic uses

To use it in Korea would not only be morally and politically wrong, but strategic suicide. It would be like trying to shoot a snipe with an elephant gun.

Though atomic bombs have their uses, they are special weapons for special targets, and in the end it is man and not explosives, nor even machines, which win wars.

The secret of victory does not lie in obliterating enemy cities, but in multiplying speed of movement; for as this goes up, so does the striking power of the soldier until it becomes so bewildering, to the less mobile side that it takes panic and falls into rout.

Bad policy

What are we doing? We are still concentrating on raising infantry units, which are no more potent now than they were in 1939, and this is not good enough.

What then should we do? Granted that General Martel is right, as I believe he is, we, the Americans and the French should forthwith prepare, for the defence of the West, 20 fully mobilised armoured divisions.

Once this is decided on, the Western allies should reconsider the whole of their land defences in terms of mobility.

If the highly industrialised Western nations cannot raise and equip 20 armoured divisions, then democracy has failed.

Must act now

This is a national, not a party, matter. Let the Government take the Opposition into their confidence in secret session. Once, as Mr. Churchill has asked, "So far, we have just talked about peace. Now we must act and act quickly."

of the chief. Later, they presented me with the second largest mountain in Africa, the 17,000ft. Mount Kenya.

Many years afterwards, when land questions were being considered by a special commission, John Boyes's claim to the mountain was disallowed.

When the British administration pushed slowly into the heart of the Highlands, they were surprised to find a white man, an "King" of one of the tribes. They were angry, too, that this white man was leading natives in battle. And John was summoned to "present himself" at the nearest headquarters and be arrested.

Without stain

John "presented himself" but he was accompanied by 300 Kikuyu warriors in full warpaint, carrying spears, swords, and animal-hide shields.

John was sent to Mombasa, then the seat of Government, and acquitted without a stain on his character.

Then he organised safaris into the remote hinterland to provide food for the gangs driving the railway from Nairobi across the grim reaches of the Rift Valley to the rich lands of Uganda.

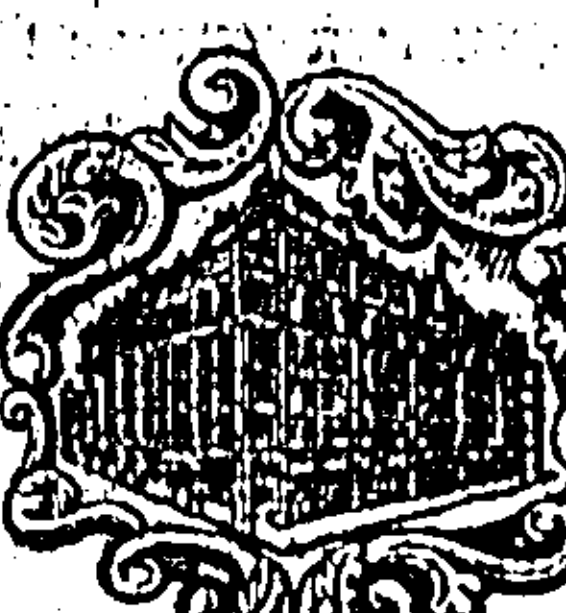
"But," he said, "almost as soon as I saw more than one white man at one time I felt that civilisation was oppressive. I got fed-up, and left Nairobi to trek through the desert country of Northern Kenya to Abyssinia. I was one of the first white men to reach Addis Ababa."

The Yorkshireman now became a horse dealer. He brought back from the bleak Abyssinian highlands horses suitable for mountain tracks of Kenya. Today, John lives in retirement, still in the heart of the Kikuyu country. From his home at Kimbu on the outskirts of Nairobi he can look up each morning at the mountain that was once his own.

A great pioneer

When he watched the Duke of Gloucester hand to the Mayor of Nairobi the King's Charter, he thought back across the years to the time when he made history. For when he first saw Nairobi it was a swamp, infested by lions and rhinoceros, a battleground where his Kikuyu fought bitter battles with the Masai.

Today it is a modern city of concrete eight-storey buildings and wide streets... a city where 20,000 Europeans live in peace. And John Boyes—fine-looking, upright, hale and hearty, still boasting his rich Yorkshire accent—is in the true line of the great pioneers.



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They find it's good to be Canadians

By Patrick Nicholson

The fishermen, lumberjacks, and miners of Newfoundland are celebrating their first birthday as Canadians.

It is just over a year since Britain's oldest colony threw aside her independence to become part of the Dominion of Canada.

In this historic year, the hardy "Newfies" have been hit by an economic blizzard which has deferred some of the joys of union. But, snuggling beneath the comforting shelter of their new Canadianism, they have learned that perhaps the greatest advantage of confederation lies in escaping the disadvantages of non-confederation.

"The first year of confederation has not fulfilled my hopes for Newfoundland," the new province's buoyant bow-tied Premier, the Hon. Joseph Smallwood, told me.

"Nor do I expect the second or even the third year will do so."

Stronger faith

"However, like the vast majority of Newfoundlanders, I have more faith than ever in the promise of a stronger and greater Newfoundland through this union," he said. "We would now, but for confederation, be in the midst of a sweeping depression due to our difficulties in selling fish, furs, iron ore, wood-pulp, and fish oils to the soft currency area."

"Instead, our people are in fact healthier and more optimistic than ever, thanks to Canada's generous social security. Where we were once, we now form the heart of this great and growing British nation in North America, and we will go up with her."

The 350,000 inhabitants of this island, mostly spread out in the 1,400 little "outposts" along the 1,000 mile rugged coastline, earn their living by exporting codfish, fish oil, iron ore, and wood products.

The world-wide depression of the tragic 'thirties, when nobody wanted to buy their products, beat them down to their knees until their Government could no longer afford to pay even the pittance of 3d. a day in unemployment relief.

Blow softened

Only a quarter of the sealing fleet sailed to the icefields this spring; the Labrador fishery may not be opened this summer; the mines on Bell Island have laid off workers. But the blow of this year's slump in exports has been softened by Canada's social security measures, such as £6 a week unemployment pay, £13 a month old age pension, 50s. a month baby bonus, and the higher Canadian scale of wages for postal, railway and other Government workers and of ex-Servicemen's benefits.

Even the diehards no longer oppose the idea of confederation with Canada, seeing the advantage it has brought.

But I found many still resent the way Britain's Labour Government broke Baldwin's pledge to restore self-government, and sent out a Governor to hunt them into the arms of Canada.



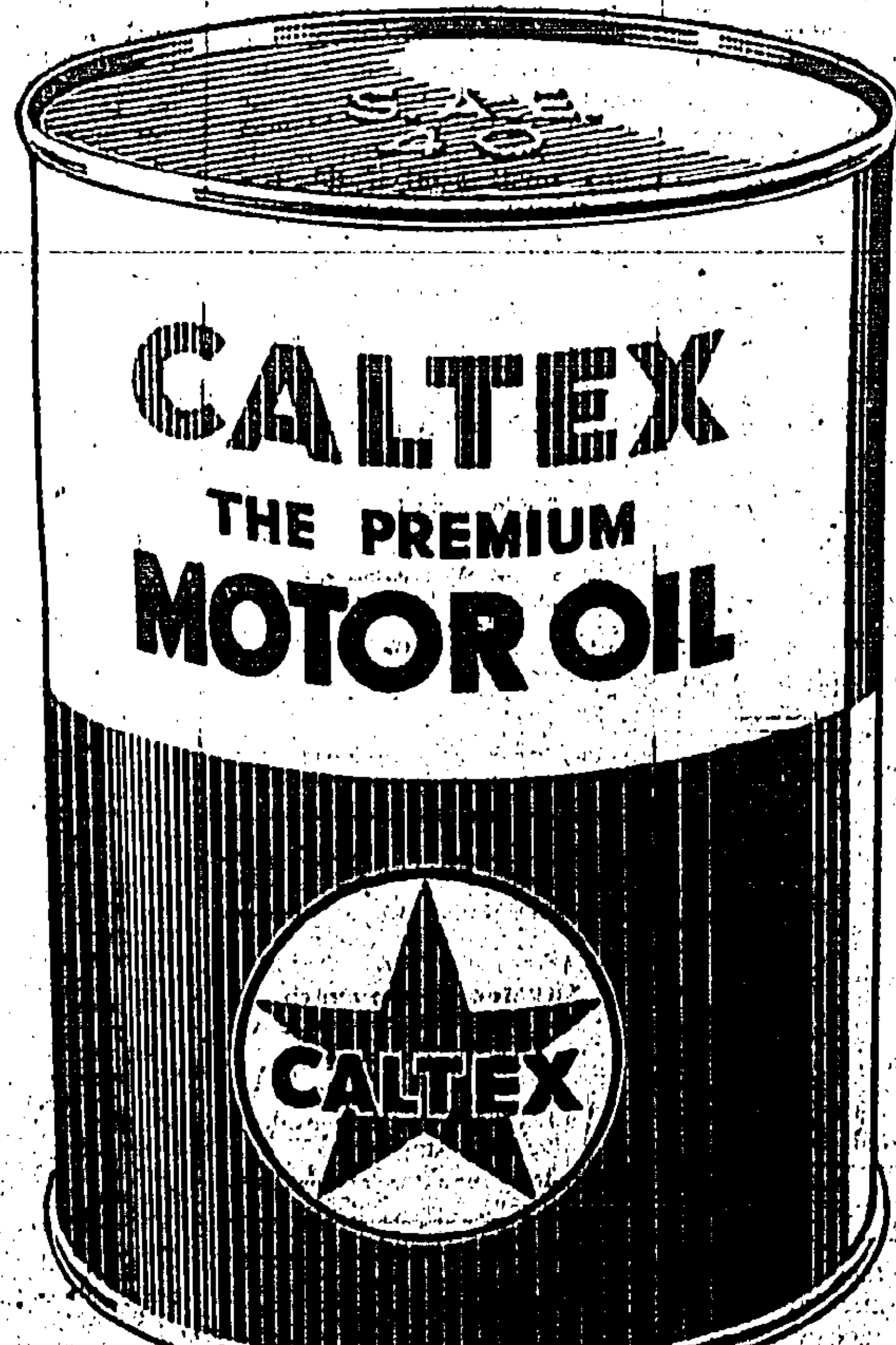
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New French Premier



Pictured at the Elysee Palace in Paris is the French Democrat-Socialist leader, René Pleven, commissioned by President Vincent Auriol to form a new Cabinet to re-
solve the growing political crisis in France. M. Pleven was
Defence Minister in the last Government. His Government has
received a vote of confidence from the National Assembly.
(Associated Press Photo).

Authors have to be out of their mind to write good book

London, July 17.

A man has to be out of his mind to write a novel—ask General Kersh.
For Kersh, a character so fabulous he would be
unbelievable in fiction, has just completed a
200,000-word book more than half of which
was dictated in a state approaching delirium.

"It's a sad commentary on
us authors," he averred today,
tugging moodily at his fierce,
black, Vandyke, "that the
publishers, Doubleday, should
consider the book a master-
piece."

"Ah," you might say, "what a
novel it would have been if
Kersh had been in full possession
of his faculties." But there's the
rub. I don't think I would have
done as well."

With a string of best sellers
behind him, Kersh returned here
for the premiere of the 20th Cen-
tury Fox film "The Night and
the City" based on his novel of
the same title about the London
under-world.

He is still stumbling around on
a cane after malaria and double
pneumonia almost combined to
end his astonishing career. The
illnesses struck him after he had
written 100,000 words of "The
Thousand Deaths of Mr. Small."
It was while he was suffering
from a raging fever that some-
times touched 100 that he dictated
the last 100,000 words.
"Dog," he snarled, pointing the
cane like a sword at the heart of
the interviewer, "hear this: they
haven't been able to cut a single
word out of it. What price sanity,
eh?"

Wrote in bed
But then nothing usual ever
happens to the 40-year-old for-
mer professional wrestler and
strongman. After years of indif-
ferent success as a writer he was
harrying to a publisher with the
manuscript of a novel in 1940
when a German bomb landed
near him. It shattered his legs
and destroyed his manuscript—
five years of work.

He wrote a short story from
his hospital bed. It received wide
acclaim and became the nucleus
of his first best seller, "They
Died with their Boots Clean," a
saga of the Coldstream
Guards. After that same
"Faces in a Dusty Picture" and a
variable torrent of short stories
at least two of which later be-
came films.

Kersh, who removes metal
caps from beer bottles by crush-
ing them off in his fingers, is
possibly the fastest successful
writer of all time.

Never worries
He nibbles about one hour to a
short story, about 10 days to two
weeks to a novel. He never wor-
ries about a plot—just starts his
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RAIN HAVOC IN WESTERN INDIA

Rajkot, Western India,
July 16.

At least 15 have been killed
in widely scattered areas of the
Saurashtra Union as a result
of the heavy rains in the pas
few days, according to report
here today.

Rain and flood waters destroyed
or damaged more than 600
houses.

Saurashtra has already had 23
inches of rain, which is 12 inches
more than the normal rainfall
for the season. The rains came
with mild showers early last
week, reaching their peak on
Friday, with nearly three inches.

At Morvi, 50 miles to the
North, 11 were killed in house
collapses. Some 500 head of cat-
tle were washed down the swol-
len Machhu River.

In Rajkot itself, 184 houses
collapsed and a similar number
were damaged.

The Government has opened
eight relief centres for 400 home-
less refugees. The turbulent
waters of the Phadur River
seriously damaged Ashapura
Dam, inundating a wide area of
cultivated land near London, 50
miles to the South.

As the rains subsided, the
Home Minister, accompanied by
other Saurashtra Government
officials began touring the
affected areas to start relief
measures and to assess the
damage.—Reuter.

SOVIET AIR DAY WASHED OUT

Moscow, July 16.

Heavy rain today forced the
cancellation of the Russian Air-
force Day display at Tushino Air-
port, Moscow. All newspapers
had celebrated the occasion with
front-page portraits of Marshal
Stalin wearing a Marshal's uni-
form with headlines like "Mighty
Stalinist Aviation" and "Soviet
Union, Fatherland of Flying."

Marshal Stalin's aviator son,
Lieutenant-General Vasily J.
Stalin, wrote in one newspaper:
"Before all other lands, Russia
laid the foundations of aviation
science. The Soviet people love
their airmen and call them
Stalinist falcons, thereby em-
phasizing the immense services
which Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin
has in the creation of the air
foot of our Fatherland."—Reuter.

Mystery box lands in Canada

Toronto, July 16.

A weird apparatus sup-
ported by 20 balloons today
plummeted down into a
health farm at Elgin Mills,
Ontario. Four of the bal-
loons were deflated. The
other 16 were belayed by
highly inflammable hy-
drogen gas.

From them dangled a cel-
lophane box, five feet by
three feet marked "dang-
er, do not touch."

The police at Aurora,
where the rig was taken, say
it belongs to the University
of Chicago. The cellophane
box was marked "U.S.
Navy." Officials from the
University are en route to
Aurora to retrieve it.—United
Press.

KARENS MURDER BUDDHISTS

Rangoon, July 16.

A Government communique
today reported the cold blooded
murder of Burmese Buddhist
monks by rebel Karens near
Wakema in the rice-producing
district of Myaungmya.

The communique said the re-
port was made by a monk who
escaped by diving into the river
and swimming to safety.

According to this man, the
Karens lined up their victims on
the river bank and machine-
gunned them.

He said several villagers were
also executed this way.—Asso-
ciated Press.

BRITISH MINISTER SAFE IN PYONGYANG

London, July 16.

The Foreign Office announced tonight that it has
been informed by the Soviet Union that
Captain Vyvyan Holt, missing British Minis-
ter in Seoul, is now in Pyongyang, North
Korean capital.

The information was given by Andrei Gromyko,
Deputy Russian Foreign Minister, to the
British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir David
Kelly.

M. Gromyko informed Sir
David of Captain Holt's
whereabouts on Saturday.

The Foreign Office also an-
nounced that M. Gromyko infor-
med Sir David that four other En-
glish subjects who had been mis-
sing since the North Korean Com-
munist overran Seoul are also in
Pyongyang. Britain had made for-
mal inquiries from the Russians
about their whereabouts.

The Foreign Office announced
no other details.

Britain has also inquired about
the fate of the Bishop of Korea,
who also has been missing since
the start of the Korean war.

The Foreign Office did not say
how the information about Cap-
tain Holt was transmitted to Sir
David, whether in a note or ver-
bally. A spokesman for the For-
eign Office said later the infor-
mation was contained in a message
sent to the Ambassador.

Bishop's fate
Last Monday the Under-
Secretary of State, Ernest
Davies, told the House of Com-
mons that Captain Holt was in
Seoul at the time of its capture
by the North Koreans. There
had been no news of him since
then.

He said the Anglican Bishop,
the Reverend Alfred Cecil Cooper,
was understood to have been
away from Seoul at the time of
its capture but was presumed to
have been in that part of South
Korea which had been overrun.

He also told the House at that
time, "We have instructed our
Ambassador in Moscow to make
inquiries of the Soviet govern-
ment to find any information that
is available."

Sir David has been in touch
with the Russian Ministry and M.
Gromyko about proposals for a
possible peaceful settlement of
the Korean war. He has conferred
with M. Gromyko twice on this
subject. Reports of their discus-
sions have not been disclosed.—
Associated Press.

TASK IN BURMA

Rangoon, July 16.

The Prime Minister of
Burma, Thakin Nu, has told the
nation that five per cent of the
task of the National Peace
Council—pledged to achieve
peace within a year, by the
target date of July 19—was yet
to be achieved and that a five
per cent resurrection of insti-
tution may develop again.

But while declaring that the
unfulfilled five per cent must not
be underestimated, the Prime
Minister added: "We have en-
visaged new and expedient mea-
sures to meet these outstanding
tasks in our next peace plan."

Thakin Nu was speaking at the
Peace Council, which had before
it the report of its Secretary, the
former Foreign Minister, U Nyaw
Nyein.

The Secretary listed among the
Council's objectives for the col-
ling year the extension of military
operations to rural zones, the
vigorous pursuit of the produc-
tion drive, and the control of
the profiteer.

Thakin Nu will outline the task
before Burma when he speaks at
the stabilisation of peace at
mass meeting on Wednesday, the
third anniversary of the death of
Major-General Aung San, who
was assassinated with seven
other members of the Executive
Council by armed men who
broke into the Council Chamber
in Rangoon.—Reuter.

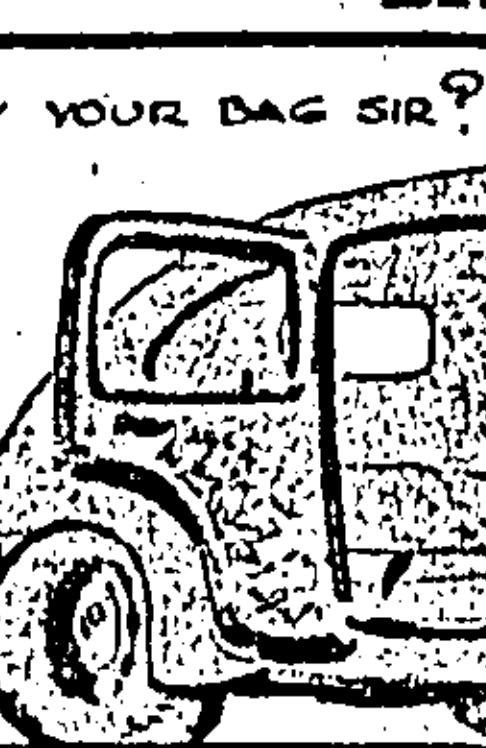
POP



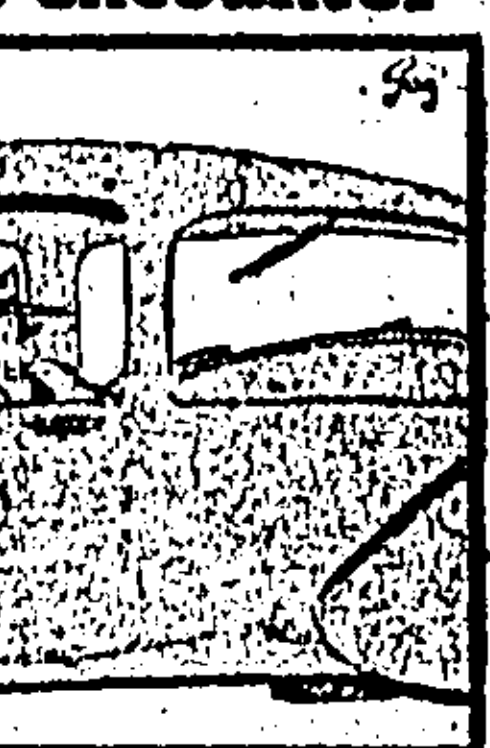
Briefcase encounter



CARRY YOUR BAG SIR?



POP



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



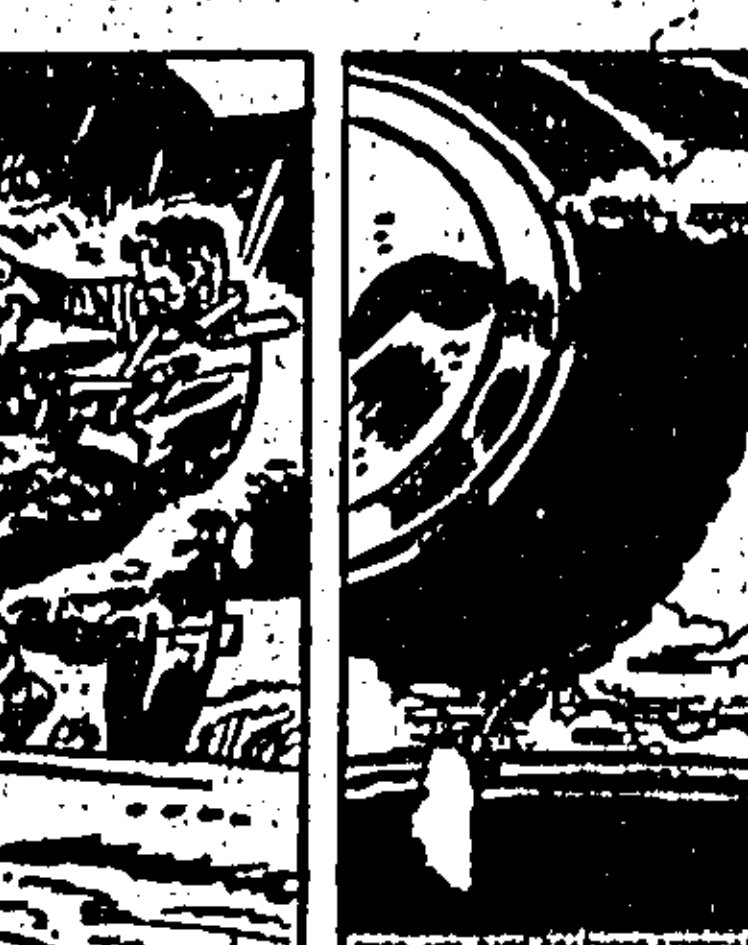
RIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND



JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS



JANE





CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"SHENGKING"	Keelung	3 p.m. 18th July
"YCHOH"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 22nd July
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Djakarta, Samarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m. 23rd July
"PRODUCE"	Sibu	5 p.m. 24th July
"FOOCHOW"	Kaohsiung, Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 24th July
"SHANSI"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 25th July

Sails from Custodian Wharf.

"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10th/20th July
"PRODUCE"	Brunei & Miri	10th/20th July
"YCHOH"	Djakarta & Singapore	20th July
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Singapore	21st July
"HANYANG"	Bangkok & Saigon	21st July
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe & Keelung	21st July
"SHANSI"	Kobe	22nd July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	23rd July
"SINKIANG"	Tientsin	23rd/24th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	25th/26th July

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGTE"	Japan	1st Aug.
"ANKING"	Japan	2nd Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	21st Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	28th July
"ANKING"	Australia & Ocean Island	28th July
"CHANGTE"	Japan	18th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	27th July
"AUTOMEDON"	N. Africa, London, Holland & Hamburg	29th July

ARRIVALS FROM

"PATROCLUS"	U.K. & Rotterdam via Straits	In Port
"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	28th July
"ULYSSES"	U.K. via Straits	3rd Aug.
"EURYMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Labuan	15th Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	16th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	U.K. & Rotterdam via Straits	16th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	U.K. via Straits	24th Aug.

DE LA RAMA LINES

Arriving via MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"AJAX"	21st July
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Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

All the above subject to alteration without notice. For Passage and Freight particulars please apply to

1. CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL
Tel. 30331/8 Private Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd., West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "LISHOLT"

Having arrived Hong Kong consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods have been landed and placed at their risk and expense into the godowns of the North Point Wharves Ltd., where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns or failure to attend the survey.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on July 22, 1950, at 10 a.m.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned within fourteen days of the ship's arrival, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

WALLEN & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Telephone 38041-5.

July 17, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "ANDREW JACKSON"

Having arrived Hong Kong consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods have been landed and placed at their risk and expense into the godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns or failure to attend the survey.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on July 19, 1950, at 10 a.m.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned within fourteen days of the ship's arrival, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

WALLEN & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Telephones 38041-5.

July 18, 1950.

An American visitor to Britain tells how he bought a bicycle, and how bureaucracy has taken him for a ride

ONE GREEN BIKE AND LOTS OF RED TAPE

The days have gone by since I bought, for £28 a shiny, purchase-tax-free British bike, and I still don't know whether I'm pedalling under false pretences.

The Board of Trade, which have the last word of how Americans may spend their dollars in England, seem to think so. I disagree.

At home I had read that American visitors to Britain could buy a British car or cycle in the U.S. free of purchase tax and have it delivered on arrival in Britain. That struck me as a reasonable enough scheme to get dollars.

First steps

With these advertisements in mind, I called at a shop in Salford, Cheshire, to buy a bike. As a visitor, I thought it would be free of purchase tax.

Mr. F. C. Collier, manager of the shop, thought so too. He phoned the proprietor of his firm for confirmation. It was O.K. provided Mr. Collier got my passport number. To be on the safe side, he noted the number of my ration book, my British identity card, and my inoculation certificate as well.

I offered to pay in dollars, but Mr. Collier, uncertain about the exchange rate, sent me to the bank across the street, where, for 40 American dollars, I got £14 2s. and some odd pence. Then pounds and some change went to Mr. Collier for the bike, and everyone—so I thought—was happy.

Four days later bureaucracy stepped in.

Mr. Collier asked me to call. Complications had arisen with the Board of Trade, he said. If the bike had been sent direct for export no purchase tax would be required. But since I planned to use it in Britain I would have to pay tax. Would I ring the Board of Trade offices in Manchester?

I did. After what seemed a half-hour of buck-passing I was handed to an official in the purchase tax office.

He explained the rules, and pointed out that there was nothing to stop me from reselling the bike. But, I argued, if I had bought the British bike in New York for delivery here, what was to stop me from reselling it here?

"H'mm," he said. "I'll find out."

Another 10 minutes and he was back, but without an answer. He did, however, tell me how to get the whole problem solved.

"Go to the bank," he said, "and give them back the sterling. In its place get coupons. Call your money back from Mr. Collier."

By MARK ETHRIDGE

and give him the coupons, which will allow you to buy the bike without purchase tax.

Oh dear!

Then things got really complicated.

At the bank I was told that for each £2 dollar converted I could be given £5 in coupons and £10 in sterling. But I had converted only 40 dollars when I bought the bike.

Go back, said the bank, and bring us more dollars to convert. Then we can give you enough coupons to buy the bike.

But my dollar supply had run dry. I again telephoned to the Board of Trade for help.

"Get a note from the bank," the official said, "that you gave

No job for Poirot on the Thriller Express

By RALPH IZZARD

This is the beginning and end of more murder thrillers, spy thrillers, and first-feature films than I can recall—the Asia Minor stretch of the Orient Express.

The train is no collection of flea-bitten apologies for horse-boxes such as the many I have been shunted and bunted about in the East, but a string of luxurious sleeping cars and one dining car, laid on by old friends—here known as "Vagoni/Kook."

(If you find that one easy try "Sotobriyan," which is on the dining car menu and is translated as "Chateaubriand," or just plain "Steak.")

them 40 dollars for £14 2s. and whatever it was. Send that, with a copy of the bill of sale, and a statement that you are an American visitor to Britain, and that you plan to take the bike home with you, and I'll take it up at the next Board of Trade meeting."

Not playing

But the bank were not to be drawn into this labyrinth of red tape. They refused to give me written evidence of our transaction.

Back for the third time to the Board of Trade. This time I was told to send a statement that I had changed my dollars into five pounds for the purpose of buying a bike.

"Send this," the official said, "with all other relative information and we'll take it up at the next Board of Trade meeting."

There the matter stands.

I like my little green bike, which for 10 days has carried me on tax-free journeys. So far I reckon I've spent about five "man-hours" wrestling with the red tape.

Ten days ago I would have paid the £22-odd tax without a quibble. Today my dander is up. A minor irritation, it is true, but so, please, Mr. Harold Wilson, "mind my bike."

Harmless crew

I board the train at dead of night at Ankara's ultramodern, neon-lit station. As passengers we should disappoint Agatha Christie.

An American oil man and his wife; a Turkish tobacco man, his fingers moving incessantly round a string of pale amber prayer beads; a number of victorious or defeated Turkish Deputies returning to country constituencies after the recent elections; a number of entirely respectable family parties. No work for Hercule Poirot here.

Dawn finds us shuddering over the Anatolian plateau—bare, rolling uplands with occasionally a glimpse of remote, ice-like, snow-covered ranges.

These huge downs are barren, sparsely grassed, almost deserted. A faint track comes from somewhere, curves round a hillside, disappears. Upon it are a man and boy leading a donkey with a woman perched atop.

An immense expanse of desolation a forlorn little party looking for all the world like the "Flight into Egypt."

The corn belt

Towards noon the track knifes through the Taurus Mountains, snow-crowned, sterner and wilder than anything Caledonia ever saw.

Dropping through the gorges, through German-built tunnels, beside roaring torrents and winding British-built roads, the scanty corn patches grow deeper and greener and more golden the lower one falls.

In the foothills the harvesters are already busy among the sheaves or bending low over their scythes, the men in loose felt trousers and doublets, the women with shawls round their shoulders; bands a score or so strong of rugged figures in a Brutal landscape with its background of air-clad, ruin-sprinkled hills-tops.

We had been freezing a few hours before, now the sun strikes over-warm from a cobalt sky. At the next station shaven-pated boys scamper up and down the platform bearing cherries knotted in bunches and strung on sticks like bunches of grapes.

Two storks peer solemnly from a vast top-heavy nest upon the water-tower. Peasants in patchwork jackets, homespun half-jodhpurs and felt shoes stand stolidly beside bundles wrapped in striped carpet lengths.

A khaki-clad soldier, sturdy, dusty, bronzed, gazes with grey eyes into the far distance, a pink tinge in his hand. I ask my Deputy friend why so many Turkish soldiers carry roses as they do—and receive the rather baffling answer, "They just like roses!"

Now the train descends to the vast Adana plain. This is one of the most fertile areas in Turkey—rich in wheat, cotton, orange-groves—a high-pressure farming district with modern tractors and machinery. "Famine, which periodically visits the peasant of Turkey's more isolated districts, is unknown here."

It is deflating for the romance built round the Taurus Express that almost the farthest point East it takes you in Asia Minor should resemble prosperous rural districts of Southern France, superimposed perhaps on the more cultivated areas of North Cappadocia.

NEWSMEN'S WORRIES IN KOREA

Tokyo, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent in Korea, Roy Macartney, arrived back in Tokyo last night—exhausted, frustrated and depressed.

Before catching up on lost sleep, he cabled the following account of difficulties facing war correspondents in Korea:

"The Korean campaign has been the most frustrating and worrying any Allied correspondent has ever been called upon to cover."

"When I expressed this opinion on leaving Taejon yesterday, every member of the bearded, grim, red-eyed corps of frontline correspondents echoed, 'You can say that twice!'"

"Correspondents had learned that the physical difficulties of covering a campaign in a disease-ravaged country were not so great as the responsibility—devolving almost entirely upon them—of ensuring that nothing was published which might cost American soldiers their lives."

"Ninety per cent of the correspondents in Korea agreed that they would prefer open censorship to General Douglas MacArthur's 'unique experiment' of fighting a war without its news."

"Hanging over their heads is this tremendous responsibility, far outweighing the possibility of positive action such as General MacArthur has taken against two correspondents—Kalleicher and Lambert."

Continuing, Macartney said that at a Taejon briefing last week, correspondents asked a senior Staff officer to impose censorship after he had threatened to return one correspondent to Tokyo, and censured two others for alleged breaches of security. The officer declined to outline the alleged breaches. He said it was impossible to state military security requirements. And he added that the army was unable to have field censorship because it had no efficient censors in Korea or Japan.—Reuter.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 25 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

H.K.T.

12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

12.35—Weather Report and News.

12.45—Light Variety—With NBC's Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street.

1.00—"Time for Music"—BBC Midland Light Orchestra (BBCTS).

2.00—Close Down.

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.05—Gerald and His Orchestra with Vocal.

6.25—Organ Solo by Arnold Richardson (BBCTS).

6.30—"Cantonese by Radio"—Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan & S. K. Lee (Studio).

6.50—Allen Roth and His Orchestra.

7.15—"North American Commentary." (London Relay).

7.30—"Stage and Screen Favourites"—By Allen Woods (Studio).

8.00—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay).

8.15—"The 20th Century"—Bert Gillette at the Hammond Organ.

8.30—"Ray's a Laugh"—A Variety Programme with Red Ray, Kitty Bluett & Fred Yule Stanley Black and the BBC Dance Orchestra (BBCTS).

9.00—"From the Editorials." (London Relay).

9.10—Weather Report.

9.15—"Forum of the Air"—Members: Bill Barry, T.R. Howell, G.B.E. Len Starbuck, Guest: John Drabury, Question Master: Norman Tucker (Studio).

9.40—"Hunt for the Treasure"—Eddie Gorman and His Ritz Ballroom Orchestra (Relay).

10.00—"The Visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Belfast." (Recorded Relay).

10.25—"Time for Music"—BBC Midland Light Orchestra (BBCTS).

11.00—"Radio News Reel." (London Relay).

11.15—"Weather Report."

11.45—"Late News Summary."

11.50—"Goodnight Music." God Save the King.

11.55—Close Down.

12.00—Close Down.

12.05—With The Sun.

1.00—Musical Clock.

1.15—Ed. A. Keller Programme.

1.30—News and Weather Forecast.

1.45—Sutton Concert Players.

2.00—Morning Music.

2.15—Favourite Classics.

2.30—Morning Melody.

P.M.

12.00—BBC Stock Exchange.

12.15—Time Tune.

12.30—Light Music.

1.00—Swing.

1.15—News.

1.30—"From The Shows."

2.00—Variety Calls The Tune.

4.00—"The Ten Minute Show."

4.15—Tropicals.

4.30—Jazzly Years.

5.00—Music Masters.

5.15—"The Vile Danes Show."

5.30—Children's Corner.

5.45—"The Mindy Carson Show."

5.55—"Radio Headlines."

6.00—Piano Playhouse.

6.15—"Fran Warren Sings."

7.00—"The Magic Carpet."

7.15—"Aunt Mabel's Party."

7.45—"Letter to Lister."

8.00—BBC News.

8.10—Local News.

8.15—Concert Minstrel.

8.30—"The Merry Go Round."

9.15—"Festival of Wales."

9.30—"Free For All."

10.00—BBC News.

10.15—"Magpie and Moonlight."

11.00—Stern.

11.15—Stern.

11.30—Close Down.



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
s.s. "CANTON"	Sailed 24th July	21st July
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	24th August	21st September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
s.s. "CORFU"	4th August	8th September
s.s. "CANTON"	1st September	2nd October
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	29th September	30th October
s.s. "CORFU"	27th October	27th November
s.s. "CANTON"	23rd November	24th December
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	9th December	8th January

Disembark passengers at Southampton on 13th December.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
s.s. "KRYDER"	27th July	London & Continent.
s.s. "BOCOTRA"	28th August	—

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
s.s. "BOMALI"	12th August	London & Continent.
s.s. "KRYDER"	24th August	—

Accepting Cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if convenient.

TANKS AVAILABLE FOR CARRIAGE OF OIL IN BULK.

SPACE FOR REFRIGERATED CARGO. LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "BIRDHANA"	due 4th Aug.	from Japan, for Calcutta via Rangoon & Straits.
s.s. "TAIPEI"	due 9th Aug.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits.
s.s. "BANGOLA"	sails 11th Aug.	for Japan, from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits.
	sails 21st Aug.	for Japan, via Straits.
	sails 22nd Aug.	for Japan.

These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA, PORTS and MACASSAR

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"VAN HEUTZ" * 22nd July	26th July
"TASMAN" 28th July	31st July
"TJITJALENGKA" 10th Aug.	15th Aug.

* only to Singapore, Penang & Del. Deli

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIKAMPEK" 4th Aug.	
"RUYS" 5th Aug.	
"BOISSEvain" 12th Aug.	5th Sept.
"TJIDAKAK" 3rd Sept.	15th Aug.

JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS" 3rd Aug.	
"TJIKAMPEK" 3rd Aug.	
"BOISSEvain" 3rd Sept.	

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK" early Aug.	8th Aug.
"MELISKERK" early Sept.	early Oct.
"MEERKERK" early Oct.	

Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK" 7th Aug.	early Aug.
"MELISKERK" early Sept.	early Sept.
"MEERKERK" early Oct.	early Oct.

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CHINESE FREIGHT AGENTS—HIN FAT & CO., LTD.

ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Company New York)

DIRECT MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK VIA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

"AKTION" 25th July
"GREENHAVEN TRAILS" 2nd Sept.

SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK & DJAKARTA (BATAVIA)

"STEEL ROVER" 31st July
"STEEL ADMIRAL" 20th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

Sailed N.Y. Sailed S.F. Due H.R.
"STEEL ROVER" 31st July
"STEEL ADMIRAL" 20th Aug.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Tel. 31140

Chinese Freight Agents—HIN FAT & CO., LTD.

Tels: 28823, 25553 & 23483.

SWEDISH EAST ASIA Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

m.v. "MINDORO" 30th July

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "SUMATRA" 30th July
m.v. "MINDORO" End Aug.

FOR

ADEN, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG

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Tel. 31140

Chinese Freight Agents—HIN FAT & CO., LTD.

Tels: 28823, 25553 & 23483.

SWEDISH EAST ASIA Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

m.v. "SUMATRA" 30th July

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "SUMATRA" 30th July
m.v. "MINDORO" End Aug.

FOR

ADEN, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Metal prices advance on Korea stimulation

New York, July 16. Prices of tin, lead, platinum and tungsten advanced last week under stimulation of the Korean war. Copper and zinc were unchanged. Stocks of both were almost critically low. Tin soared to 96 1/2 cents a pound as waves of speculative buying swept London and Singapore markets and were reflected in higher New York quotations.

Tin increased 15 1/2 cents a pound in the week. Spot tin was 20 cents higher than when the Korean fighting started. Offerings were scarce. Lead climbed one cent a pound to 12 cents as a result of heavy foreign purchases. Sales were the best in months. Foreign buying was believed based on fears that the Korean war would spread and disrupt normal channels. Platinum rose \$3 an ounce to \$74 for large quantities and \$77 for smaller retail lots. Both jewelry and industrial demand was brisk, reflecting fear of possible Government restrictions. Platinum is often hoarded as a precious metal.

Chinese tungsten advanced \$1.50 a ton unit of 20 lbs. to \$23-\$23.50, cut off most of the few remaining Asiatic sources. Shipments from Communist China have long been negligible. Some tungsten had been reaching the U.S. from Korea and other Far Eastern areas. Copper was strong at 22 1/2 cents a pound. Large producers were allocating supplies to customers. The U.S. Munitions Board said Government stockpiling would be speeded to the greatest possible extent.

Largest ever Trade sources said stockpiling may range around 20,000 or 25,000 tons monthly. The House Ways and Means Committee voted to suspend the two cents a pound import duty on copper for another year. June shipments of copper to U.S. fabricators were 126,047 tons—the largest since January 1947. Zinc also was unchanged at 15 cents a pound with demand in excess of supply and most sellers allocating sales. Zinc shipment from domestic smelters rose to 10,000 tons.

METAL SHEETS FOR AIR FORCE Pittsburgh, July 17. Production of magnesium sheets for use in air force planes reached a peak level just as shooting began in Korea. The Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), at Government request, has set up a new division to produce the sheets. Thin magnesium sheets are tricky to make and hard to roll but they have been a boon to aircraft manufacturers. A 48 by 144-inch magnesium sheet of lightest gauge, .032, weighs 14.2 pounds. An identical sheet of aluminum weighs 22 pounds and one of steel about 65 pounds. Alcoa is producing about 103,000 pounds monthly of magnesium sheets—all for defense use. Dow Chemicals, producer of this relatively new product.—Associated Press.

Money Market US dollars opened yesterday at HK\$6.07 and closed at \$6.00, these being the lowest and highest rates. The market was firm. AT opened at HK\$6.13 and closed at \$6.14. Industrial gold opened at HK\$207 and fell. After dropping to \$204.50 it recovered to \$208 before the lunch interval. In the afternoon it re-opened at \$201.50, and closed at \$201, after dropping in the interval to \$209.50. Sterling was stationary at HK\$4.57. Australian pounds dropped to HK\$12.15 after opening at \$12.20. Pounds continued nominal at HK\$12.10. Tientsin went up to HK\$27.30 and 100. Guilders were unchanged at HK\$2.100.

EMIGRATION FROM WESTERN EUROPE Washington, July 16. The Economic Co-operation Administration announced today a \$1,000,000 program to speed up emigration from over-populated nations of Western Europe. Marshall Plan nations will contribute an additional \$500,000 toward the project in their own currencies. President Harry Truman described the program as a necessary step toward the solution of one of the basic problems in the recovery effort. The money will be used to provide technical assistance in connection with efforts to find jobs for emigrants—chiefly from Italy and West Germany.—Associated Press.

CORPSES SHIPPED FROM SHANGHAI The Communist authorities are shipping more than 100,000 corpses out of Shanghai where they had accumulated in warehouses over a number of years, according to a Peking broadcast. The bodies, sealed in coffins, had been stored while families of the deceased saved sufficient funds in order to ensure a proper Chinese-style burial. The move is part of a city-wide campaign to clean up and eliminate Shanghai to reduce the incidence of disease. The broadcast said only that the corpses were being shipped out of the city and did not disclose what would be done with them.—United Press.

EGYPTIAN BUYING OF WHEAT Melbourne, July 16. Egypt is to buy 7,500,000 bushels of wheat from Australia outside the International Wheat Agreement. Mr. E. H. Clouston, Chairman of Australia's Wheat Board, stated today. He said that the price would be 18 shillings (Australia) 14d. sterling a bushel bulk basis free on board, instead of 16s. 6d. (Australia) 18s. sterling a bushel bulk basis free on board.—Associated Press.

DELAY IN NEW SUGAR AGREEMENT

Washington, July 16. Hostilities in the Orient may indefinitely delay drafting a new international sugar marketing agreement, a high and informed U.S. official says. The International Sugar Council Standing Committee, meeting in London last month, decided a new agreement be undertaken this year. A working committee has been preparing a draft since then. But the U.S. official said it would be at least 1952 before the agreement is concluded. Major factors delaying the new agreement are the international situation, British consideration of buying 500,000 tons of Cuban sugar to be paid for with British currency, a rise in sugar prices which has improved the financial position of producers.

It is understood that when the Council Standing Committee reconvenes in London on July 20 to consider the draft agreement, it will refer the draft to interested governments for study instead of pushing ahead on actual negotiations. Another factor delaying agreement was the action of the U.S. Department of Agriculture last week increasing the 1950 import quota by 350,000 tons. Cuba got almost all of the increase. The Philippines was left out altogether and other countries got only 1.33 per cent of the increase.—Associated Press.

PRICES REDUCED IN SOVIET ZONE Berlin, July 16. The East German Communist government announced sharp price cuts in food and retail goods in the Soviet zone and East Berlin. Reductions on most items sold at ration-free stores average up to 65 per cent on food and about 35 per cent on goods. Typical reductions: One pound loaf of white bread, from four Marks to 2.2 Marks. (The East zone Mark sells for six against one West Mark) West Mark is worth 23 cents U.S.). One pound butter, from 20 Marks to 14 Marks. One quart milk, from three to two Marks. One hundred grams of chocolate from nine Marks to seven Marks. The East Press said the cuts were a result of our peace policy.—Associated Press.

WING ON CO'S PROFITS The Wing On Company Limited made a net profit of HK\$1,556,854.55 in the year ended December 31 last, according to the annual report of the company's Board of Directors. Including HK\$7,938,757, brought forward from the previous year, a total of HK\$9,495,612.55 is to be dealt with as follows: Pay a Dividend of HK\$1,000,000 to the paid-up Capital at 6 per cent (Free from Tax) \$ 480,000.00 Pay Bonus to Directors & Employees \$ 217,370.97 Pay Corporation Profit Tax for 1949-1950 \$ 118,210.10 Transfer to Employees' Pension Fund \$ 20,000.00 Transfer to General Reserve \$ 700,000.00 Balance to be carried forward \$ 1,09,001.35 \$1,446,242.42

AMERICAN WAGES HIGHEST EVER Washington, July 16. American workers received wages and salaries in May at the rate of \$15,200,000,000 a year, according to the Commerce Department, said it was the highest in history. The annual rate rose \$88,100,000 in a month as factory employment increased. Overall national income from all sources was at an annual rate of \$15,200,000,000, the highest in history. The Commerce Department said it was the highest in history. The annual rate rose \$88,100,000 in a month as factory employment increased. Overall national income from all sources was at an annual rate of \$15,200,000,000, the highest in history. The Commerce Department said it was the highest in history.

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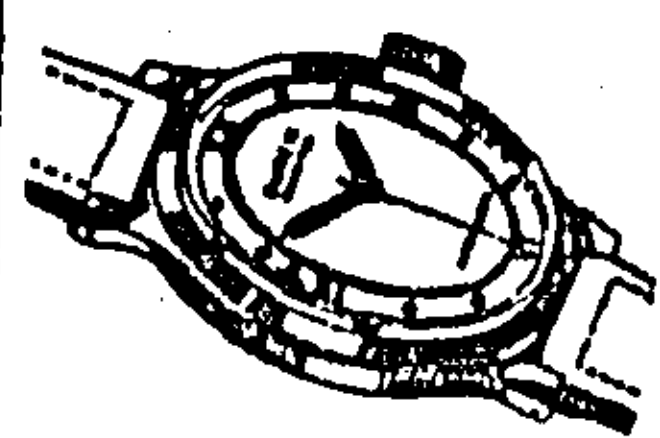
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BUREN

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MALAYA BEATS HK IN VARSITY BADMINTON

The University of Malaya triumphed in the first of a series of inter-varsity sporting contests with the local University when they narrowly defeated their hosts four games to three in the Badminton series at the Eu Tong Sen Gymnasium last night.

Despite the reputed strength of the badminton team of the visiting University of Malaya, it was not until the last game of the evening that the holder of the Badminton Trophy for the coming year was decided.

All the games were keenly contested and the last was a doubles match between Hong Siak-kwang and Chan Kam-chuen of the University of Malaya and T. T. Chin and S. F. Lam. The final match went to three sets before the superior stamina of the visitors won out and the final win made the total score four games to three in their favour.

Thus the University of Malaya became the first holders of the Aw Boon-haw Cup. Hong Kong University took a two games to nil lead when they won the Mixed Doubles and Yeow Meng-ting of HKU scored a surprise win over Hong Siak-kwang after a gruelling match which went the whole distance.

However, the visitors won the next two singles through Loh Yuen-ling, beating S. T. Hooi of HKU, and L. K. Khoo, beating K. S. Low of HKU, and then went on to take the lead through the ladies' winning the Ladies' Doubles. Then Low Keat-soo and Yeow Meng-ting of HKU levelled the games at three-all by beating K. L. Khoo and Siew Nim-chee in the first of the Men's Doubles.

However in the final and deciding game of the evening although T. T. Chin and S. F. Lam took the first stanza by 15 points to 10 they could not maintain the pace and lost the next two sets for game and the badminton trophy went to the University of Malaya.

Best game

Undoubtedly the best game of the evening was the Singles encounter between Yeow Meng-ting, Captain of the HKU team and Hong Siak-kwang of the visiting University.

Find Hong not slipped and pulled a leg muscle in the crucial set he might have won the hard-fought game. As it was he continued to play despite the handicap and actually led 13 points to 10 in the final set. However, his injury took too much out of him and the timing of his shots went off and Yeow won the next five points in a row to take the set and game.

Heng could not get used to the wooden flooring and the lighting in the first set and lost to Yeow seven points to 15. He was feeling out his opponent in the initial set and in the second stanza began attacking Yeow's backhand.

After winning the first set in lightning fashion, Yeow appeared tired although he won the first six points of the next set without reply. Heng began placing his shots to Yeow's back-hand and

forced him into committing numerous errors and finally drew level at 12-11. With smashes and drives Heng annexed the next three points for the second set. In the final set Heng was leading six points to two and nine points to six when he slipped. However, he continued and by placement shots he ran the score to 13-10 in his favour. But he could not hold out and Yeow took the next five points for the set and match.

Khoo shines

L. K. Khoo, of the University of Malaya lived up to his reputation in his Singles match with Low Keat-soo. Revealing a large repertoire of strokes, among which was a backhand which was powerful, he was both in defence and attack, he literally blasted his opponent from the court in straight sets 15-6, 15-5.

Low, who is essentially a doubles player, could not cope with the court tactics of the visiting player. Time and again Khoo would force him to the baseline with shots and then suddenly drop the shuttle just across the net making him send up easy kills or netting his returns.

However, Low had his revenge in the doubles when partnered by Yeow Meng-ting, he defeated Khoo who was partnered by Siew Nim-chee.

Low proved himself to be one of the best doubles players in the Colony when he constantly out-positioned the opposition and then sent across smashes which were unreturnable.

Khoo again proved himself to be one of the best players ever to visit the Colony. His adaptation of shots was uncanny and his judgement of shots allowed him to score easy winners. However, although ably backed up by Siew, he found Yeow in one of his best retrieving forms thus giving invaluable support to Low and the Malaya pair had to bow to the superior pair.

Off form

Miss Teoh Gin-hock, triple title-holder of the University of Malaya was sadly off form

Football Council meeting

A meeting of the Football Council will be held at the office of the Association (Room 211, Prince's Building, second floor), on Tuesday, July 25 at 5.30 p.m.

The meeting is to elect the officials on the various sub-committees including the election of the Management Committee.

The meeting is also to fix dates for the Stanley Shield Competition and to appoint a Sub-Committee to revise the rules of this competition.

A coaching scheme for League players and Schoolboys will also be discussed and dates for the Council's monthly meetings will be fixed.

In the first game of the evening, a Mixed Doubles match, she partnered Siew Nim-chee to lose to Low Keat-soo and Miss Y. C. Kwok 15-0, 15-3.

However, in the Ladies' Doubles she suddenly found her form and her partner's interceptions and kills were the main factors which carried Miss Lim Siak-sek and her to victory over Miss Jessie Loo and Miss Y. C. Kwok. Loh Yuen-ting of the visitors proved too experienced in court craft and in his handling of strokes for S. T. Hooi of HKU and won 15-8, 15-13. Hooi put up a spirited resistance in the second stanza after trailing two points to 10 and then seven points to 14. He managed to draw up to 13-14 by smashes and fine retrieving shots but Loh won the service and then went on to win the next point for set and match with a fine smash.

Results

The following are the results: MEN'S SINGLES

L. K. Khoo (U. of M.) beat K. S. Low (HKU) 15-0, 15-3. Heng Siak-kwang (U. of M.) lost to Yeow Meng-ting (HKU) 7-15, 15-13.

S. T. Hooi (HKU) 15-8, 15-13. S. T. Hooi (HKU) 15-8, 15-13.

MEN'S DOUBLES

L. K. Khoo and Siew Nim-chee (U. of M.) lost to K. S. Low and Miss Y. C. Kwok (HKU) 15-8, 15-13, 15-11, 15-1.

LADIES' DOUBLES

Miss Teoh Gin-hock and Miss Lim Siak-sek (U. of M.) beat Miss Jessie Loo and Miss Y. C. Kwok (HKU) 15-8, 15-15, 18-14.

MIXED DOUBLES

Siew Nim-chee and Miss Teoh Gin-hock (U. of M.) lost to K. S. Low and Miss Y. C. Kwok (HKU) 0-15, 3-15.

Sturgess wins Swiss tennis championship

Lausanne, Switzerland, July 17.

Eric Sturgess of South Africa, won the men's singles title in the Swiss International tennis championships yesterday defeating Vic Seixas of Philadelphia, 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.

Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, California, took the women's singles title by defeating Kay Tuckey of Great Britain, 6-4, 6-2. Sturgess and Seixas teamed to take the men's doubles, downing Suman Mura of India and Follismo Ampon of the Philippines 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Brough and Thelma Long of Australia, captured the women's doubles. They turned back Miss Tuckey and Joan Curry, both of Great Britain, 6-4, 7-5. Associated Press.

HK SPORTS FEDERATION

Further progress was made by the Special Committee of Seven who were elected to draw up the rules for the Hong Kong Amateur Sports Federation, at a meeting held in the Hong Kong Football Association Room yesterday.

Adopting the rules and regulations of the British Amateur Athletic Board as a basis, the Special Committee drafted further rules at the meeting.

As the rules were not completely drawn up at the close of yesterday's meeting another meeting will be held next week.

St. Louis defeat Senators: win for the Tigers

New York, July 16.

The St. Louis Browns staggered to a 10-8 victory over Washington in the second game of a doubleheader after the Senators captured the opener 5-1 in the American League today. Sid Hudson got his ninth victory in the first game and Stubby Overmire lost his fifth successive decision.

Home runs by third baseman George Kell and left fielder Hoot Evers, each with men on base, featured a six-run fourth inning rally that gained a 7-0 second game victory for Detroit over the Philadelphia Athletics.

ENGLAND TEAM FOR THE TEST

London, July 16.

Norman Yardley, of Yorkshire, who has turned down an invitation to captain England in Australia next winter, will lead England against the West Indies in the third Test starting at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, on Thursday.

Thirteen England players were today named for the match, including two newcomers to Test cricket—D. J. Insole, 24-year-old Essex captain, and Derek Shackleton, Hampshire's all-rounder.

The 13 from whom the team will be selected are: N. Yardley (captain), R. Simpson (Nottingham), C. Washbrook (Lancashire), H. Gimblett (Somerset), G. Parkhouse (Gloucestershire), T. G. Evans (Kent), A. Bedser (Surrey), R. Jenkins (Worcestershire), E. Hollies (Worcestershire), B. Berry (Lancashire), By inviting Yardley again to do duty the England selectors have made it clear that this Test against the West Indies is not an opportune moment to experiment with the leadership of the side.

Some cricket writers believe that should Insole prove a success in Nottingham, he may be called upon to lead England in the final Test at the Oval next month with a view to captaining the tour team in Australia. Reuter.

Water Polo league opens on Saturday

The Hong Kong Open Water Polo League of 1950, under the auspices of the Hong Kong Chinese Amateur Swimming Association, will open on Saturday, July 22.

This was announced at a meeting of the Association held at the Jacobean Room, Hong Kong Hotel, yesterday afternoon, at which representatives of the participating teams were present. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Poon Wing-kai, Chairman of the Association.

Nine teams have entered the League. They are: Chung Sing (Red), Chung Sing (Blue), Fortune, Eastern, South China, Hol Tin, VRC and RAF.

It was decided to play in all the five swimming places available. They are the VRC, Ritz, Kai Tak, South China and Chung Sing.

Playing days

The teams will play on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, commencing at six o'clock in the evening.

In a draw for the first round the following teams were picked: South China against Fortune; Chung Sing (Blue) against Hol Tin; VRC against RAF; Chung Sing (White) against Eastern; Chung Sing (Red) bye.

The place where the first week's games are to be played is to be decided by the Committee.

HOLE IN ONE SECOND TIME

There were 11 entries for the Prize Sunday Competition at Fanling on Sunday. The winner was K. M. Almoo (15) who returned a card of 1 up on Bogey from a net score of 69.

F. de Jong did a hole-in-one on July 16. He did the 7th hole on the Old Course in one. This is the second time that de Jong has achieved this feat, the last time being on May 17 last year.

The competition for next week-end at Fanling will be a Bogey

Philadelphia had put on a three-run eighth inning uprising to take the first game 5-2.

First baseman Walt Dropo lashed three homers for the Boston Red Sox, boosting his season's score to 22, as the Sox split a doubleheader with the Cleveland Indians. The Red Sox won the first game 13-10, then lost 8-4 in the second game.

Lefty Bob Cain defeated the New York Yankees for the third time this season, pitching the Chicago White Sox to a 5-2 victory in the second game of a doubleheader.

Chris Van Cuyk, up from the Texas League for his first major league appearance, turned back the St. Louis Cardinals 10-2 today in the National League while the Dodgers knocked four Redbird hurlers off the mound. After the third inning Van Cuyk never was in trouble.

A flurry of home runs gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 6-5 victory over Boston in the second game of a doubleheader.

The Braves took the first game 9-5, third baseman Bob Elliott pacing their hitting attack with a double and three singles.

The Chicago Cubs stationed the Philadelphia Phillies 8-0 with a six-run seventh inning in the first game of a doubleheader, then whalloped them again 16-3 with a seven-run fifth inning.

Clubbing New York pitchers for five home runs, the Cincinnati Reds downed the Cubs 16-4 in the opening game of a doubleheader, then took the second game 11-10 in 11 innings.

Bobby Usher's single with the bases loaded in the last of the 12th won the game.

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington 6 9 1 (1st game)

St. Louis 1 7 1 (1st game)

Winning pitcher: Sid Hudson, loser Stubby Overmire.

Washington 8 14 2 (2nd game)

St. Louis 1 14 2 (2nd game)

Winning pitcher: Harry Dorish, loser Rogelio Martinez.

Philadelphia 5 7 1 (1st game)

Detroit 2 6 6 (1st game)

Winning pitcher: Alex Kellner, loser Art Houtteman.

Philadelphia 6 11 0 (2nd game)

Detroit 7 9 2 (2nd game)

Winning pitcher: Hal White, loser Bob Hooper.

Boston (1st game) 13 14 2

Cleveland 10 16 2

Winning pitcher: Eli Nixson, loser Gene Bearden.

Boston (2nd game) 4 11 2

Cleveland 8 12 1

Winning pitcher: Steve Gromok, loser Walt Masterson.

New York (1st game) 6 9 1

Chicago 2 7 2

Winning pitcher: Vic Raschi, loser Hilmy Pierce.

New York (2nd game) 2 7 1

Chicago 5 13 0

Winning pitcher: Bob Cain, loser Alie Reynolds.

Brooklyn 10 10 0

St. Louis 2 7 1

Winning pitcher: Chris Van Cuyk, loser Red Mungler.

Boston (1st game) 6 14 2

Pittsburgh 5 10 0

Winning pitcher: Vern Bickford, loser Vernon Law.

Boston (2nd game) 5 13 1

Pittsburgh 6 8 2

Winning pitcher: Hank Borowy, loser Bob Hogue.

Chicago (1st game) 8 10 2

Philadelphia 0 9 0

Winning pitcher: Walt Dubiel, loser Russ Meyer.

Chicago (2nd game) 10 16 1

Philadelphia 3 8 0

Winning pitcher: Doyle Lade, loser Bob Miller.

Cincinnati 10 17 2

(1st game)

New York 4 0 2

Winning pitcher: Ken Raffensberger, loser Jack Kram.

Cincinnati 1 17 0

New York (2nd game) 10 18 1

Winning pitcher: John Heltl, loser Sal Maglie.

Associated Press.

BRITON'S WIN

Albi, South Western France, July 16.

The British rider, Les Graham, on an A.J.S., won both the 350-cc and the 500-cc classes of the 12th Albi motor cycling Grand Prix today.

In both categories he broke the lap records. He won the 350-cc race from Georges Monnet, of France, riding a Velocette. He won the 500-cc race from Zehn, of France, who rode a Guzzi.

Reuter.

Surprise Uruguay win in world soccer cup

Rio de Janeiro, July 16.

Uruguay beat Brazil by two goals to one in the World Soccer Cup final pool here today and, as a result of this victory, won the Jules Rimet Trophy. There was no score at half-time in the exciting, bustling contest.

In the other World Soccer Cup final pool match at Sao Paulo today, Sweden beat Spain by three goals to one, after leading 2-1 at half time.

The final placings in the final pool are:

- 1.—Uruguay, the Champions.
- 2.—Brazil, the runners-up.
- 3.—Sweden.
- 4.—Spain.

Uruguay thus won the Trophy for the second time in the great history of the Championship.

They fought back after being a goal down to beat the crack Brazilian team, leaving the world record crowd of nearly 200,000 Brazilians fans completely dumbfounded and bewildered.

So certain were the Brazilians of victory that they had already written and recorded a victory song. The Brazilian players, who had expected gold medals and thousands of pounds for a win bonus, walked silently off the field with their heads bowed low.

Some women spectators in the Municipal Stadium were prostrate with grief.

Three hours before the game between Brazil and Uruguay was due to start, 150,000 people were already inside the Municipal Stadium. It was announced that the receipts had then already exceeded 8,000,000 cruzeiros and beat the record of 16 Brazil

game between Brazil and Spain in the same Stadium.

It was very hot and sultry and the sun was blazing down from a cloudless sky before the game began. The two countries had met on 37 previous occasions.

Uruguay having won 16 Brazil nine, with five games drawn. Brazil was confident of repeating last year's South American Soccer Championship feat, when they beat Uruguay in the final, and thus became the World Champions.

The police announced this morning that they had collected more than 14,000 tickets off black-marketeers and the seized tickets were being offered for sale at their proper prices inside the Stadium.

Today's game between Brazil and Uruguay was controlled by British officials. Mr. George Reider was referee while Mr. A. Ellis and G. Mitchell acted as linesmen.

Firecrackers were let off in Brazil, in their usual all-white outfits trimmed with white, and dark blue shorts, took the field.

Uruguay won the toss and played with a slight breeze behind them. Brazil went into the attack from the start and in the opening minutes the Uruguay goalkeeper was called upon to make a save from

Admiral.

The Brazilians looked the more dangerous team with their robust attack than their opponents.

In the first quarter of an hour both teams played full out and put everything they had into trying to get a goal lead. At this stage six fouls had been given against Brazil and one against Uruguay.

In the 12th minute, Perez nearly put Uruguay ahead. With the goalkeeper beaten he missed his kick with an open goal before him.

The Brazilians were generally on top, but the Uruguayans were fighting back finely. They were quicker on the ball than the speedy Brazilians, who despite this, were having the better of the play but nothing would go right for them.

The ball was carried from end to end, with many exciting encounters, and it was seen that the Brazilians were having most of the game, but nothing would go right for them.

The first goal scored was a beauty. It was made by Admiral, the Brazilian, forward, who weaved his way through the Uruguay defence, and passed with a well-timed tap to Frasca who scored with a great drive from an oblique angle.

The goal sent the Brazilians wild with excitement, with thunderous cheering and shouting from the stands.

The Uruguayans were not downhearted after this reverse and they counter-attacked strongly. The game turned into a goalless draw, and they had most of the play. Their efforts were rewarded after 85 minutes when, Shalino, the inside left, equalised with a clever goal.

Inside ten minutes the goal was level.

Biggest surprise

Uruguay's victory was the biggest surprise of the Championships after Brazil play against Sweden and Spain in their other final pool matches.

Brazilian football fans were thunderstruck and dumbfounded by the result. To them it was only a question of the number of goals their team would win by as they thought defeat was out of the question.

The Uruguay players embraced one another and then hugged Mr. Reider, the British referee, who controlled the match firmly.

After receiving the Cup from the donor, M. Jules Rimet, of France, with the Stadium half deserted, the Uruguayans danced around the ground, wildly gesticulating with joy.

Thus the Championship, which had been marked by upsets from the start, ended with the biggest surprise of all. Uruguay won the Cup when the competition was first instituted in 1930. Brazil was third when Italy retained the Trophy in 1938.

It was later announced that more than a 1,000,000 people had paid about 35 million cruzeiros (about £750,000) during the 22-game tournament, which passed off without any major incident.

The final placings:

	Goals	Pt. W. Dr. L. F. Agt. P.
Uruguay	3 2 1 0 7 5 5	
Brazil	3 2 1 0 14 4 4	
Sweden	3 1 0 2 9 11 2	
Spain	3 0 1 2 4 11 1	

—Reuter.

Minu beats Hircock in Bowls singles

A. R. Minu beat A. W. Hircock in the third round of the Colony Open Lawn Bowls Singles Championship at Craigengower Cricket Club yesterday by 21-15 after 22 heads.

The standard of bowls produced by the two players was indeed high, and some excellent heads were seen.

After eight heads Minu was leading 10-3 and by the end of the 18th head Hircock was leading 14-12. Thereafter Minu scored six shots on the following five heads to lead 18-13.

Hircock then scored two singles on the following two heads, bringing the score to 18-16. Minu scored a single on the 21st head.

On the next head which was a full head, Minu drew two beautiful, one six inches in front of the jack and another eight inches behind the jack to win the game.

TENNIS RESULTS

At King's Park yesterday Chinese Recreation Club beat South China Athletic Association by eight sets to one in the Men's "B" Division Tennis League.

A. C. Wu and C. C. Yu (SCAA) won to Choy and Lai 3-0; lost to Luk and Choy 1-6, lost to K. M. Au and Molan Chan 4-6.

C. Y. Wong and T. C. Kao (SCAA) lost to Choy and Lai 3-0; lost to Luk and Choy 1-6, lost to Au and Chan 4-6.

K. Kan and K. Lin (SCAA) lost to Choy and Lai 3-0; beat Luk and Choy 6-2, lost to Au and Chan 1-6.

Playing in the Men's "B" Division Tennis League at Chater Road yesterday Club de Recreio beat Hong Kong Cricket Club by five sets to four.